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FIVE CENTS A COPY

DEBENTURE IDEA ON FARM RELIEF BEING REVAMPED

Sponsors Seek to Please Hoover by Providing Against Overproduction

HOPE REVISED PLAN WILL MEET DEMANDS

Borah Ready to Be Shown, and It Is Believed Cabinet Objections Can Be Met

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover having levied certain major strictures against the debenture plan, for agricultural relief, advocates of the proposal promptly set about formulating adjustments which they hope will make the device acceptable.

With a majority, although a narrow one, of the Senate Agricultural Committee supporting the plan, its sponsors are hopeful that, if they can patch it up to meet the most important objections raised against it, they will be able to muster sufficient strength to obtain Senate approval. Such a victory would put them in a powerful position, they believe, to force Administration consideration of the project.

Sponsors of the debenture plan insist that President Hoover would not veto it should it reach the White House. It is admitted by them, however, that not only are the chances of the device reaching the President extremely remote, but it is most unlikely that it will get by the Senate.

This difficult situation is not affecting the effort or the plans of the farm-bloc leaders to push their proposal. As the issue was taken under consideration on the Senate floor, they had already formulated what they considered a satisfactory answer to the most important criticisms uttered against the debenture plan by the President and his three Cabinet members, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.

Seek Production Control

Mr. Hoover and the Cabinet held that an investigation of debenture systems in other countries had disclosed that the invariable result was an expansion of production. Statistics of other countries were cited to show that a mounting trend of production was the inevitable sequence of an export bonus.

The Administration held that the introduction of a debenture in the United States would have the same result.

To counter this objection adherents of the formula propose controlling

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Capital and Labor in Britain Meet to Reach Peace Pact

Two Great Organizations in Industrial World Are Conferring Behind Closed Doors

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The long-awaited conference for promoting industrial peace has commenced here behind closed doors between official representatives of the employers as a whole, belonging to the two main national bodies, the Federation of British Industries and the Confederation of Employers' Organizations on the one side and the general council of the Trade Union Congress, representing 4,000,000 workers, on the other.

This conference differs from that already held for a similar purpose between the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the influential group of employers headed by Lord Melchett (better known as Sir Alfred Mond). Lord Melchett and his associates could speak only for themselves individually, whereas the discussion now begun means the establishment for the first time of direct relations between British Capital and Labor upon a national basis. What it is hoped may be a great enterprise is thus taking shape.

The conference will be of the widest nature, there being no set program, the object being simply the "consulting together upon matters of common interest to British industry." The Federation and Confederation, it will be recalled, have stated that they cannot accept the proposals made by the Melchett conference for the setting up of a national industrial council, but are prepared to join some less formal and not hitherto specified arrangement for joint consultation.

The conference, though held at the moment of political crises and between two sets of negotiators belonging, one predominantly to the Labor Party and thus Socialist and the other to the Conservatives and Liberals, anti-Socialist, is being kept upon non-political lines. The chief speakers on April 23 are Sir Ralph Wedgwood for the Confederation and Lennox B. Lee for the Federation. The general council of the Trades Union Congress will meet on April 24 to decide its reply.

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Mayor Gets 50 Cents a Year; Aldermen, 25

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hoopeston, Ill.

DR. FRED E. EAREL went on the city's payroll as Mayor at 50 cents a year. He is the seventeenth Mayor to serve at that salary since the city was incorporated. Aldermen receive 25 cents a year.

TEXTILE SOUTH KICKS UP HEELS IN NEW FIELDS

Piedmont Area in Carolinas Feels Coltish With Mills Springing Up Everywhere

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Piedmont Plateau in the Carolinas has produced a youngster among the industries of the United States. Like a rapidly-growing child in a large family, the textile industry of the South outgrows its own clothes with startling rapidity.

While this is a source of pride to its fond parents, it is also a cause for concern. So it is with the phenomenally growing cotton trade in this plateau area, which seems to have taken the lead in America in textile output. The problems that the region faces are commensurate with its growth. One observer put the matter in a nutshell when he said:

"Our territory has become industrialized, although we have not yet become industrial-minded."

Recent labor unrest emphasizes one difficulty of the rapid transition period from an agricultural to an industrial civilization. But up to the present, the major concern of the mill owners has been the overcrowding of the textile markets. For years, or ever since 1890, there have been more and more textile mills in this territory. The war brought immense profits, and more mills were built. Ten years ago the number of mill owners moving from New England and the North was large; five years ago the movement became a migration.

Reaches Commanding Point

Today, and almost before the Piedmont area realizes it—much less the Nation as a whole—the territory has reached a commanding national place in the number of cotton spindles operated. But the American markets are hardly able to absorb the product. Everywhere in the Carolinas the great cotton mills work night and day, turning out their endless yards of cloth. In the North, the textile mills work only eight or ten hours and close down. They do not as a rule work in the night. But the southern mills still retain the practices which were born in the war-time demand. Usually they work 23 hours out of the 24, with only a brief shut-down in the early morning. The men and women who work in the mills work in two shifts: generally 11 or 12 hours apiece, with an hour off for lunch, during which time some one fills their place, and the mill does not shut down.

There is another habit extensively followed in the southern mill area, and one which is more and more causing questioning among observers. That is the policy of producing goods even at a price above that for which they can be marketed, in order that no shut-down shall occur. It is this policy which in recent months has brought increasing discussion, and most authoritatvely from Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., an organization formed when the original textile difficulties were recognized, and when it was agreed that the industry at present is in an unsatisfactory condition.

The problem, it is believed, would never have arisen if the industry had not expanded with such startling rapidity. North Carolina is the rank-

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EXPERTS START TO DRAFT PLAN ON REPARATIONS

With Agreements Reached on Some Points Others May Be Compromised

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Possibility of a unanimous report from the expert committee, containing recommendations for complete settlement of reparations is held out as result of the plenary meeting on April 23. Immediately following it, as agreed upon, the heads of the respective delegations met as a subcommittee charged with drafting this report.

Atmosphere has greatly improved as the communiqué issued by the experts indicates. The brief statement of the Revelstoke subcommittee pointing out that an agreement could not be found on the figures was accepted and filed, which was a tacit admission that the incidents which provoked the disagreement would be forgotten. Beyond this fact recorded in the communiqué the essential portion referred to work on which the drafting committee would be engaged. While members are busy drawing up points on which agreement during the past weeks has been reached discussions are to be pursued on other matters.

The words of the communiqué are that during the labors of the drafting subcommittee "its anticipated efforts by all groups alike will be continued in order to arrive at an agreement upon points on which accord has not been reached." The communiqué adds significantly: "It is expected that this general procedure will result in saving of time and, by defining the area of agreement, in advancing the final work of the committee."

France is taking the stand that the battle for a settlement of the reparation question is by no means lost. Its attitude was clearly shown in the recent speech of Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, at Bar-le-Duc, where the point was stressed that France will continue the parleys as long as there is any possibility of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

The French are expecting the drafting of the report by the chief delegates to result in valuable suggestions being put forward for consideration of the governments interested. Especially in French circles is advisability of establishing an international bank for reparation payments stressed.

There was a sharp stiffening of the French attitude following revelation of the terms of the German memorandum, but the present desire, which

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TRANSCONTINENTAL PLANES LICENSED

Los Angeles-New York Service to Start in June

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission has licensed 20 airplanes to be operated by the Transcontinental Air Transport Company, of which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is an officer, on a temporary basis, on the recommendation of the Airways Division of the Department of Commerce, pending establishment of a definite policy by the commission in relation to aeronautic radio facilities.

According to the application the company plans to establish transcontinental service, hooking up with the railroads, whereby passengers will be carried by air during the day, and by rail at night. Already the commission has granted construction permits for eight ground stations for this corporation in the Southwest, from Ohio, New Mexico to Oklahoma.

The corporation plans to operate a two-day transcontinental transport service from New York to Los Angeles. Headquarters of the company here said preliminary flights would start around June 15, with passenger travel about a month later.

Japan's Colonization in Brazil Puts Farmers on Rich Amazon Cotton Lands

Influx Is Reported Increasing Rapidly—Centers on 2,500,000-Acre Concession—Tokyo Government Aids Companies Handling Migration Projects

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—A rapid increase in immigration from Japan to Brazil is reported here. So decided have been the increases that there are now approximately 60,000 Japanese in the State of Sao Paulo alone.

Japanese emigration companies are looking toward the Amazon Valley, where the South American Development Company has obtained a 2,500,000-acre concession, hoping to place 40,000 Japanese there within 10 years. Most of them are expected to devote their attention to cotton planting.

This company was founded in 1923 with an authorized capitalization of $5,000,000. Hachire Fukuhara, well-known Japanese capitalist, is director of the company.

Other smaller corporations also are working to transfer Nipponese workmen to Brazil, and are supported by the Tokyo Government. It is reported here that the Department of Social Questions, associated with the Ministry of Interior, has asked for a credit of $5,000,000 in the next budget for the purpose of intensifying emigration to Brazil.

Consul-General Takete Saite, commenting upon recent advices regarding Japanese limitation of emigration to Brazil, said that Japan "has the best of good feelings toward Brazil and does not wish to oppose those who would like to try their fortune here. But there is no great advantage to Brazil in receiving foreigners who do not dedicate themselves to agriculture."

He pointed out that "Japanese consular authorities want farming immigrants," rather than small property owners, who would be of no great economic utility to Brazil.

Marcelle Piza, director of the State Department of Labor, has pointed out that there has been a great increase in recent months in spontaneous immigration to the State of Sao Paulo, as compared with the subsidized immigration. At the present the Portuguese hold the lead in immigration here. Following are Japanese, Italians, Syrians, Spaniards, Germans, Poles, Lithuanians.

In the matter of remaining on Brazilian soil, the Japanese hold an overwhelming advantage. Only 8.8 out of every 100 incoming Japanese have returned to their homeland in the last 21 years. Italians have been most prone to return, 84.8 of every 100 having gone back to Italy. Returning Germans were 75.3; Portuguese, 53.1; Spaniards, 45.1

Teachers and Jurists Demand Firm Action to End Drink Evil

Chicago Escapade Arouses Civic Forces of Nation to Safeguard Youth—Guidance Toward Profitable Use of Leisure Considered of Vital Importance

The time has come for all social agencies—especially the home, the school and the press—to reaffirm and strengthen their ideals, through teaching and example, for an emphatic drive against liquor, according to educators throughout the United States who are aroused by the wide discussion which followed the jury's opinion in the drinking escapade which resulted fatally to one Chicago youth and unhappily to several others.

Almost with one voice educators declare that the youth of America is all right; that in the main its motives and aims are admirable, honorable and progressive; that if the fault of whatever youthful drinking there may be is to be laid at anyone's door, it should be at the door of the elders who set the example and furnish the wherewithal for law evasion; and that, both primarily and in the final analysis, since the cause of the trouble is liquor—liquor must go.

Since liquor has always been one of the greatest enemies of the home and the school, parents and educators are welcoming legislation that permits schools to take an aggressive stand against the traffic.

"School Must Do Part"

The Christian Science Monitor has asked educators from all parts of the United States for their opinion on youthful drinking. Some of their comments follow:

Dr. William T. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education:

"This Chicago affair is one more incident in the efforts of society to adjust itself to new conditions. Two generations ago these young people on some farms would have spent their energies in the toil of production, and simple pleasures would have sufficed. In the modern city of speed, with much leisure time and with activities making little demand on their strength, alcohol and the jazz dance are substituted for the wholesome life of muscular toil.

"We do not yet see our way out of 'the forest of urban skyscrapers.' All we can advise is that the school

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YOUTHS' REVOLT CENTERS ATTACK ON WAR SYSTEM

World Congress in Holland Deplores Consequences of 'Economic Imperialism'

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the twentieth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

All that has been said heretofore in this series regarding the interest of young people in international relations can best be understood in the light of youth's world-wide revolt against the war system of the nations. That such a revolt is in progress there can be no question. Those who doubt this would do well to recall that a World Congress of Youth for Peace was held in Holland during the summer of 1928. Five hundred young people, representative of 31 nationalities, met in that gathering to consider ways and means of staying the hand of war. The convening of this conference was without precedent. There had never been anything like it before.

For 10 days these youthful seekers of a better world conferred together on the economic, racial and political causes of war. Without much ado they deplored what they were pleased to call "economic imperialism," and the jingoistic patriotism engendered by the outreach of the nations for raw materials and foreign markets. It was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the delegates that the peace of the world depends upon the abolition of imperialism in all its forms.

Subject Nations Speak

Representatives from colonies and subject nations, including India, China and Africa pointed out the disastrous results that had followed in the wake of imperialism in their respective countries. Nor was it the opinion of these young people that these conditions could be stopped through violence. They said, "Violence can never be cured through violence. The youth of the world should cultivate the spirit of nonviolence, co-operation, brotherhood and universal love. The power of love and truth must prevail, and then only will the permanent peace of the world be secured." This statement was adopted under the protest of the Anarchists and Communists who wanted "social revolution and the overthrow of the state by the abolition of private property."

When it came to the educational aspects of the peace problem the conference, in the main, recognized the pressing need for a changed emphasis in the textbook materials of

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Archibald Helps to Build the Channel Tunnel

B. F.'s character discusses the egg problem in relation to this great engineering feat

Tomorrow on the EDITORIAL PAGE

Turkey Fêtes Youth in First Children's Week

Nation Lays Itself Open to Give Juveniles a Hearty Good Time

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—Children for the first time in Turkish history are enjoying the official holiday organized specially for them by the State. Turkish children, until a few years ago, were never shown any special consideration. Consequently April 23, which marks the commencement of Juvenile Week, is an event of first importance.

Great preparations have been made to entertain poor children in a way they will never forget with fêtes and merrymaking similar to those known by children of the West at Christmas tide. All cinemas, tramways, trains, ferry boats are free to them for the week. Thousands who have never entered a cinema, have been lined up three hours before the doors opened. During the week various treats and entertainments have been arranged for the public parks.

The commencement of children's week coincides with the ninth anniversary of the Grand National Assembly.

Nationalist Army Re-enters Chefoo

Liu Chen-Nien Keeps Victorious Forces in Order—Chang's Men Fleeing

CHEFOO, China (AP)—The army of General Liu Chen-nien re-entered the city on April 23, following the sweeping victory of the Nationalist Army yesterday at Ninghaichow. There was little disorder. The forces of Marshal Chang Tsung-chang continued westward in utter rout and their leader had fled to Japanese territory at Dairen across the Yellow Sea.

The Nationalist General, Liu Chen-nien, who turned [illegible] sortie before Ninghaichow S[illegible] into a smashing Nationalist victory, entered the city with his troops today, practically without opposition. The retreat of Chang's troops had the utmost disorder, and merchants here and in the northern part of the Province feared their depredations.

The defeated northerners were reported planning reconcentration at Tengchowfu, west of here and also a port. They numbered about 20,000, a disorganized rabble.

Liu has only 10,000 men. The Nationalist general sent a representative shortly after his arrival here to the American consul to assure him he would permit no molestation of foreigners.

JAPAN'S EMPEROR BREAKS SECLUSION

Visits Yokohama to See Reconstruction Work

YOKOHAMA, Japan (AP)—The Emperor of Japan, breaking his habitual seclusion, attended on April 23 Yokohama's celebration of the completion of its 5½-year program of reconstruction since the earthquake on Sept. 1, 1923.

Emperor Hirohito found an entirely remade city laid out on modern lines, with wide paved avenues, new parks, rebuilt bridges, scores of large ferro-concrete buildings, scores of thousands of new homes, and shipping facilities fully restored.

The climax to the day's ceremony was a gathering of 25,000 citizens at the Yokohama baseball stadium where the Mayor expressed the city's welcome and thanks for the honor of the imperial visit.

WAY IS OPENED TO CLEAR AIR OF CIGARETTE 'ADS'

Board Says Misleading Advertising May Lead to Canceling License

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission, by advice of general counsel, has decided that misleading advertising, broadcast by radio, is valid ground for considering whether the license of sending stations shall be canceled or renewed.

The decision was called forth by complaint filed with the commission by the National Food Products Protective Committe against a cigarette advertising campaign carried by a group of 38 stations, reaching from coast to coast. It was alleged that the campaign was designed to "create a vast child market for cigarettes"; and that improper, misleading and dangerous statements were made. One station, WTAM of Cleveland, has announced that it would drop the program.

The statement, made by the commission after prolonged deliberation, is the closest which the body has yet come to the delicate matter of censorship. It goes to the heart of the question of the commission's regulatory authority over the ether. The commission, in effect, argues that while it has no power of direct censorship it does have authority to insist on high standards from stations which it licenses and that quality of programs, including advertisements, must be considered in determining these standards. The cigarette advertising campaign, incidentally, has brought protests to the commission from all over the United States.

The commission decided to renew the licenses of the 38 stations which are associated with the National Broadcasting Company, for the license period April 30 to July 31. Meanwhile, further investigation will be made, and if facts warrant, applications for renewal as of July 31 will be denied and a public hearing held.

The commission's action was based on the opinion of B. M. Webster, general counsel, who held, in one section, that the commission has no power to require announcement of the fact that the programs bought and furnished by the American Tobacco Company include paid testimonials.

Cigarette Makers' Appeal to Youths Draws Protest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich.—The type of cigarette advertising which makes glowing appeal to young people, particularly boys and girls who are still receiving their education at public expense, was condemned in the Michigan Legislature by Peter P. Lennon, Senator from Genesee County, speaking for his bill to impose a stamp tax on each package sold in this State.

"I sometimes wonder if the large sums of money we are spending for education are of any avail so long as we allow this sort of propaganda and influence to exist," he declared. He charged that the cigarette manufacturers are trying to develop a market among children in Michigan,

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RUSSIA HAS IN VIEW £200,000,000 OUTLAY

British Delegate Returns With £300,000 Order

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—J. S. Nuttall, chairman of Platt Brothers, Ltd., textile machinery manufacturers of Oldham, has returned from Russia with a £300,000 order for his firm. He says that if diplomatic relations between England and Soviet Russia were restored, it would be much to the benefit of British industry.

Money could be found to finance projects entailing the expenditure of £200,000,000 which the Moscow Government has in view. Soviet schemes in the next five years, he said, include the purchase of £10,000,000 worth of cotton, woolen and flax machinery.

Mrs. Edison Turns Editor; Opposes Use of Billboards

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Fort Myers, Fla.

MRS. THOMAS ALVA EDISON has turned newspaper editorial writer.

In the Tropical News here the wife of the inventor extolled her friend, Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; urged the abolition of the custom of handshaking at presidential receptions; assailed billboards as an evil, and denounced as a waste of time the questioning of Andrew W. Mellon's eligibility to the post of Secretary to the Treasury.

Mrs. Edison headed a staff appointed by the Women's Community Club to take over the entire task of publishing one edition of the paper.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR BACKS HOOVER ON LAWS

Frank G. Allen Appeals to Church Forces to Support Law and Order Efforts

Reaffirming his stand on law enforcement and making a spirited call for a like stand on the part of influential citizens, Gov. Frank G. Allen, in an address before members of the Congregational Club in Boston, April 22, aligned himself with President Hoover's appeal for law enforcement made at the luncheon of the Associated Press.

"Never at any time has the State or Nation needed the support of our foremost citizens as they do today," declared Governor Allen, commenting on passages from the President's speech. "Never has there been such dire need of support on the part of men of your standing and church beliefs.

"No institution wields a greater moral force in maintaining law and order than do the Christian forces throughout the land. It is tremendously reassuring for one to feel that he has back of him the strength and support which the Christian churches represent.

"We would not be enjoying the kind of government which we have today if it had not been for the stand taken by the Christian churches in this country."

The rest of the Governor's address dealt with two kinds of government, which he termed financial and humane, and which he said should be combined in the ideal commonwealth.

"As important as I think the financial side of the Government to be," he declared, "I have come to believe that the humane side is of more importance. I believe that we can do what we ought to do as humanitarians and keep taxes within bounds at the same time."

Milwaukee Attorney Puts All Cases Under Jones Law

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Levi H. Bancroft, United States district attorney, has announced that the new Jones law designed to strenghen prohibition enforcement, will rule all liquor cases in this district, thereby ignoring a recent order of Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Mrs. Willebrandt has asked that only strong cases involving commercialism be prosecuted under the new law, relegating minor cases to the provisions of the Volstead Act in order to give the new law a fair trial.

Mr. Bancroft said that he did not expect to differentiate between cases by calling one a misdemeanor and another a felony. "That," he said, "is a matter for the grand jury and not for me. It will be left to the grand jury.

"I do not intend to lay myself open to criticism by drys or by the prohibition department by differentiating between cases involving prohibition. All cases in this district will be Jones Law cases and will go to the grand jury."

Vegetables Ride to Zagreb Market on Heads of Gayly Dressed Girls

Tons of Produce Travel Aloft Every Morning, the Bearers in Bright Jackets and With Dangling Braids of Blond Hair, Chatting as They Go

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia — Every morning Croat women of Zagreb bring tons of fruit, vegetables, butter and eggs into town on their heads.

Every morning, if you get up early enough, you may sit in any of the leisurely cafés here on the main street, and watch long lines of gayly dressed women as they carry their produce from the station or from the neighboring villages to the central market place. And the large baskets on their heads neither totter nor shake.

On their broad feet are loose leather moccasins and short hand-knitted socks tied up with red ribbons which are barely visible beneath a number of very full skirts which swish rhythmically from side to side as the girls step along. Bright jackets cover light waists and braids of blond hair extend below red or blue kerchiefs. On their heads the girls wear thick rings of padding, much resembling enlarged doughnuts. Upon these humble crowns calmly sit the baskets. These burden-bearing women stand up very straight, with their shoulders thrown back, but they walk along without any strain, talking and chatting with one another, and give no more attention to their high perched baskets than they would if carrying them in their hands.

The working girls put wooden buckets or little tubs on their heads and in them carry brick and mortar up runways or rough stairs to the masons who are building walls.

These working girls are well dressed, though in village style. At the opposite end of the scale are the gypsy girls of Rumania, who also carry brick and mortar, but who are less tidy. They make you think of mischievous children as they work about a building; while the sedate Croatian girls with their tubs on their heads make you think of those patient Greek goddesses who through so many centuries have held on their heads the roof of the wing of a temple sitting beside the great Parthenon.

BRITISH PRESS UNITES TO LAUD U. S. ARMS PLAN

Papers of Every Party Urge Support for Terms of Gibson Speech

PROJECT CALLED BIG PEACE OPPORTUNITY

Government Expected to Await Election Before Announcing Arms Reduction Policy

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The disarmament proposals contained in the speech of Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate, provide an opportunity for Britain to do a "big and magnificent thing," and it must be the first duty of the new Government, after the elections next month, to make a fitting response to the American overture. This is the consensus of all shades of political thought, on the Washington envoy's speech at Geneva.

The newspapers are unanimous in its praise. The Times (Conservative), under the heading, "A Fresh Starting Point," strongly approves Mr. Gibson's statement that any approach to the problem on purely technical grounds is bound to be inconclusive. It concludes: "The present, or any future British Government, with the strong support of public opinion, must be ready to collaborate steadily, and slowly if need be, but unremittingly, in the work of exploration which has been inaugurated."

The Daily News (Liberal) says: "Here is a magnificent peace opportunity, which British statesmanship cannot possible ignore. Let us say that equally with the United States we are prepared to do the big thing."

Lifted to New Plane

The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) under the caption "Hope at Geneva" sees a prospect of the question of disarmament being lifted out of "the blind alley" in which land disarmament is still lost, because "for naval disarmament, the political foundation of Anglo-American amity exists, a foundation that has been strengthened by the peace pact for outlawry of war."

The Daily Telegraph (Conservative) says: "No utterance so frank as that of the principal American delegate, or so radical in its treatment of the broader issues, as well as of the special problem of naval disarmament, has been heard since the Commission entered its task. . . . If, as this admirably straightforward declaration would suggest the question of naval armaments is commended to the world by Washington as simply one of partnership in policing the seas, a new and remarkable chapter in the history of that question has clearly been opened. . . . In Britain, certainly, it will be welcomed without reserve as an utterance which must affect to an immeasurable extent the work of the Preparatory Commission, and which has at once relieved its present session from that suspicion of futility raised by the proceedings of the past week."

The Morning Post (right wing Conservative) on the other hand says: "Everyone desires to reduce armaments, but experience suggests caution."

"Generous Statesmanship"

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal) declares the American gesture to be "generous statesmanship" that should be taken up "with unflinching determination on Britain's part to make drastic cuts in naval expenditure in the security that America need never be regarded as a naval rival, and is committed with us to the principle of the pact."

The Daily Express thinks America and Britain both "learned something" from the failure of the three-power Geneva conference, and regards Mr. Gibson's pronouncement as one of the signs of returning "sanity at sea."

The Daily Herald (Labor Party organ) says Mr. Gibson's speech does not contain "any new offer." It is "a repetition of the old one made over six months ago to the British Tory Government." That it will not be plain sailing, whichever party is in power, is indicated by the fact that acceptance of the French "global tonnage" thesis, on which Mr. Gibson's offer is based, would be a complete volte face for the British Admiralty. Similarly, Lord Cushendun's reiteration of the plea for total abolition of the submarine has hitheto been inflexibly opposed by France and Italy. Nevertheless, there is a widespread opinion here that Mr. Gibson's speech affords the opportunity for a new approach to the problem, which Britain, at any rate, will not neglect to seize.

In official circles, while a cordial welcome is given to the tone of Mr. Gibson's proposals, comments have been withheld until the Cabinet has had a chance of deliberating them. But it is not anticipated that any important move will be made before the elections, partly because there is no desire to hamper the future Government, partly lest the question should become a party issue in the campaign.

Hoover Sees Necessity of a New Formula for Naval Discussion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover regards the problem of naval armament reduction as hinging upon the discovery of a new formula for discussions.

Tonnage having proved of no avail in reaching an agreement, the vital need is held to be the formulation of an entirely new basis for dealing with the problem.

This item, as well as the desire of the Administration to undertake

actual reduction rather than mere limitation, is considered by the President to be the outstanding feature of the Gibson proposals.

The Administration, it can be stated, has no plans for the present for the calling of a naval reduction conference. For the present it is primarily interested in finding a basis upon which such a conference can operate. The President has no intention of calling or participating in a naval meet, without exhaustive preparation among the participating powers.

Tonnage, in the opinion of the Administration, does not represent a sound basis for comparison. A better formula upon which such a comparison can be built is what the Administration proposes as the first step.

Eager as the Administration is for naval reduction, without limitation, there is no departure from the past insistence of the United States Government upon adequate parity with Great Britain. The United States Government is prepared to agree to any reduction, however drastic and inclusive, but only on the basis that all other powers do likewise and that its parity with Great Britain remains undiminished.

Borah Approves Speech

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, viewed the American naval proposals outlined by Mr. Gibson, as laying a sound basis for further negotiations. He expressed himself as highly gratified with the substance of Mr. Gibson's ideas, and particularly that the new point of view resulting from the Kellogg anti-war treaty was being taken advantage of in dissolving apprehensions and differences that have constituted major difficulties in the past.

Mr. Borah was strongly of the opinion that the American proposals would result in drastically clearing the atmosphere on naval affairs, particularly in Europe, and that public sentiment would be stirred to such an extent that politicians and governments would be compelled to scrap nationalistic schemes and take steps to bring about an accord. The Anglo-British naval pact was dealt a body blow, according to Mr. Borah, by the Gibson declaration.

It is believed that the speech makes an approach to every barrier that has heretofore stood in the way of disarmament. In regard to the past cruiser controversy between the United States and Great Britain, the speech is held to indicate that America's desire for big cruisers, and England's desire for small cruisers, may be harmonized by reaching a common denominator of the relative fighting power of the two classes. For every big cruiser built by the United States, Great Britain might build the equivalent of small cruisers, measured in fighting power rather than tonnage.

Would Include All Vessels

The United States, according to the view of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will go as far as any nation at Geneva—not excluding Russia—in cutting down warships, provided all the various classes of armed vessels are included. The United States wants to see all vessels included because the effort to reduce armament by limiting battleship construction at the Washigton Conference simply resulted in a cruiser race, and seemed to show the necessity of an all-inclusive reduction. This qualification in Mr. Gibson's speech is considered to be the most drastic in the address. Mr. Gibson reiterates the American stand taken at the 1927 naval conference, that the United States is prepared to agree to a plan "for limitation at still lower levels, which maintain the relative status of existing treaties."

The Gibson speech, in the belief of Mr. Stimson, can leave no question of America's frankness, sincerity and willingness to go the limit in the reduction of armaments.

Proposal Looks to New World Arms Conference

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Mr. Gibson's speech has produced much the same impression on the Preparatory Disarmament Commission as Charles E. Hughes' speech on the willingness of the United States to scrap a number of her battleships, made at the Washington conference. For it admitted that the United States Government has made an entirely new approach to the problem of disarmament.

Up to now, all calculations concerning limitations and reductions have proceeded on the idea that naval experts must have the last word. Now, for the first time, they have been bidden to give the nations a chance of reaching a common sense agreement based on the idea that they are going to be friends. Such a normal lead needed to be given by a great power in which the world has confidence before disarmament could make headway. That it will immediately produce a conversion of feeling among governments, which regard every attempt to limit their armaments with suspicion is not to be expected. But Mr. Hoover's declaration has lifted the fog of debate, in which nations have been drifting toward a darker distrust of one another's intentions, and in the new atmosphere much may happen that seemed impossible a short time ago.

What response will be made by the Governments of the naval powers? The British delegation is sympathetic, but cautious, for the present Conservative Government clings to the idea that Britain's security depends on the number of cruisers demanded by its admiralty. But within this margin, the idea of competing with the United States in more powerful ships appears to have been abandoned. Britain in fact is more concerned about the French naval program, especially in regard to submarines, than about American shipbuilding.

The next step is for experts to examine the American proposal for estimating equivalent naval values as a starting point for settling the cruiser controversy. On this the American experts have offered full information and what is hoped is that an agreement on the method of applying this plan may be reached by the commission.

It is considered that Mr. Hoover paid a special compliment to the League of Nations by leaving the Preparatory Commission to hammer out details of the agreement. Thus the discussion will continue within the framework of the League until the time is ripe for calling an international conference.

Speech a Hopeful Gesture, Not a Set Plan, Says Japan

TOKYO (AP)—Mr. Gibson's speech is cautiously hailed in high naval quarters here as a welcome indication of the general character of the disarmament position of the Hoover Administration and a significant promise of new prospects of a limitation agreement.

Official comment on definite points was withheld pending receipt of an official report from Geneva. A Navy Office spokesman, however, asserted that Mr. Gibson's speech was a hopeful gesture rather than a definite plan of procedure and that Japan must wait concrete proposals before defining her attitude, although naturally indications of America's willingness to amend her 1927 position would be studied carefully.

French Press Approval

PARIS (AP)—The Temps, first of the Paris afternoon papers to comment on the Gibson speech, characterized it as a "fact of great importance" and declared it "completely modified the atmosphere at Geneva."

The newspaper, which often reflects the French Government's point of view, concludes that "without dissimulating the fact that serious difficulties are yet to be surmounted before a precise formula can be reached, there are now better prospects for a general accord upon the method of limitation of armaments on the seas.

Whales of World to Be Safeguarded

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway.—Professor Hjorth, chairman of a special committee on whaling, meeting with the Deep Sea Explorations Council here, submitted a request that the Norwegian Government should organize a central bureau to collect statistics on whaling the world over. The committee pointed out the decreasing number of whales.

The council arranged for the appointment of special committees for geographic areas in which all interested countries have members. Norwegian interests include Skagerak, the North Sea, and northeastern and northwestern areas including Greenland and Iceland. Professor Hjorth is chairman of Norway's special commission for the study of herring and codfish.

French Ratification of Pact Is in Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has been advised that France's instrument of ratification of the Kellogg Treaty to renounce war has reached Washington and will be deposited on Monday in the archives of the American Government.

The French instrument will be the fourteenth received from the original signatory powers. As soon as it has been filed with the department all of the 15 nations but Japan will have forwarded papers of adherence.

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PROGRESSIVES REGAIN FAVOR OF REPUBLICANS

Senator La Follette Heads Manufactures Committee —Others Also Advanced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Elevation of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to the chairmanship of the important Senate Manufactures Committee, and to a place on the even more influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee, completed the Administration's program of restoring full party status to the progressives and incidentally offered an interesting contrast in Progressive viewpoints.

Previous to this action on the part of Administration leaders in the Senate, House leaders had reinstated the Progressive representatives to committee seniority, and the White House had returned to them control of patronage in their districts, an attribute that had been taken from them by the Coolidge Administration following the insurgent presidential campaign in 1924.

Nelson Incident Recalled

Mr. La Follette's promotion to the chairmanship of one major committee and membership on another and his acceptance of the posts is particularly interesting in the light of what happened several years ago when House leaders moved to return to John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, a committee chairmanship he had held for several years. Mr. Nelson is one of the oldest members, in length of service, in the House. He comes from Madison, Wis., the home of the La Follettes.

When the elder Senator La Follette made his independent presidential race in 1924, Mr. Nelson, a life-long Progressive, was selected for the national chairmanship of the campaign. He served faithfully and according to his friends, at a considerable personal sacrifice. His extensive Congressional experience, his many years leadership of the Progressive group in the House was used by him with great effect in that campaign.

Progressives Oppose Move

Following the defeat of this independent effort, with the other Progressives, Mr. Nelson was read out of the Republican Party by the Coolidge Administration and deprived of committee rank and patronage.

Two years later at the opening of another Congress, friends among the party leaders, among them John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, and Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker of the House, proposed to return to Mr. Nelson a committee chairmanship. When news of this became known in Wisconsin the Progressive leaders objected.

The issue assumed such acerbity that Mr. Nelson declined the chairmanship and took steps to fight re-election opposition with which he had been threatened by Progressive leaders. His friends rallied to him determinedly, and the movement collapsed. He was unopposed for re-election last year.

Highly Important Assignment

Now at the convening of another Congress Mr. Nelson points out that not only have his Progressive colleagues in the House accepted full party status, but that Mr. La Follette takes over a committee chairmanship that is far more important than the one offered to him. Friends of the Wisconsin Representative are understood to have challenged Progressive leaders back home to condemn Mr. La Follette's action, as they criticized Mr. Nelson some two years ago.

It is authoritatively known that Mr. La Follette made no demand for committee assignments, but that other Progressives in the Senate, particularly George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, insisted that he receive the committee rank due to his seniority.

The Progressives won other concessions from the Administration in the committee assignments for the current Congress. James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, was named chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, was put on this committee, an assignment he has been after for several years.

Experts Start to Draft Plan on Reparations

(Continued from Page 1)

is confirmed in allied circles, on the part of the French is to forget the past and seek a fresh basis for resuming negotiations.

Prussian Premier Calls Reparations 'War Tribute'

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A sharp speech against reparation payments was delivered in the Prussian Diet quite unexpectedly by Otto Braun, Premier of Prussia, and a prominent member of the Social-Democratic Party, the strongest party of the Reichs Government.

Herr Braun took up the lead of the Nationalists, who some time ago started substituting the word "reparations" for the term "tribute."

Germany's obligation to pay, he declared, was nothing but a war tribute which had been christened "reparations," and linked up the war guilt question in order to give it a "moral cloak."

It is the first time so prominent a spokesman of Germany's largest Liberal Party, which hitherto has supported the so-called "fulfilment policy," has adopted in so outspoken a manner the Nationalists' view of reparations.

Herr Braun also voiced grave doubts as to whether the German people would be able to pay for a whole generation the sum offered by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht without lowering their standard of living.

Polish Corridor Reference Rouses Press of Warsaw

WARSAW (AP)—The Foreign Office has taken cognizance of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's alleged references to the Polish corridor in the reparations negotiations at Paris.

In a statement published April 23 the Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, said it was not the demand to alter the Treaty of Versailles which caused uneasiness since nobody today considered such an alteration feasible.

But if reports of Dr. Schacht's utterances were true, there was ground for concern, he said, as it revealed attempts to obtain economic concessions through political menaces.

The report of Dr. Schacht's alleged demands at Paris continued to arouse vigorous protests from all newspapers here.

TAMMANY NAMES CURRY AS HEAD OF ITS CHIEFS

Choice of District Leader Regarded as Rejection of Smith Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Tammany Hall, acting through its executive committee, has just elected John F. Curry, Democratic leader of the Fifth Assembly District, as its leader to succeed George W. Olvany, whose unexpected resignation more than a month ago threw the New York Democratic political machine into the greatest turmoil it has experienced in recent years.

Mr. Curry is Commissioner of Records of the Surrogate's Court. He also operates an insurance business at 2 Lafayette Street.

The election of Mr. Curry, according to those in closest touch with the political situation, marks the passing of Alfred E. Smith from his dominant position in Democratic politics in New York City, as the selection of the Fifth Assembly District leader as chief of the organization is regarded as a defeat of Mr. Smith in the Tammany organization.

Among the numerous complex factors that were a part of the contest for the Tammany chieftainship one of the most marked was the question of whether a new leader should be "picked from the ranks."

Mr. Smith and those who had been drawn to him during his successive terms as Governor, favored the naming of "an outstanding" political figure, in keeping with the "traditions of the new Tammany Hall." The other faction, headed by Mayor James J. Walker, favored the elevatio of a district leader to direct the "Tiger's" operations.

In electing Mr. Curry the executive committee picked the second oldest district leader in point of service in New York City. He has been a prominent factor for years in the Fifth District and his election marks not only his own ascendency but is considered the signal for placing Mayor Walker in a position where he wields the "behind the scenes" influence in Tammany Hall, which was once in the hands of Mr. Smith.

Debenture Idea on Farm Relief Being Revamped

(Continued from Page 1)

production by law. They will suggest that the debenture plan be amended to include provisions to base the export bonus on the extent of production. It is authoritatively known that leaders of the National Grange, the farmers' organization that is backing the debenture idea, and members of the Senate farm bloc have conferred for the purpose of drafting such modification of the original device.

The amendment contemplated, according to an authoritative explanation, would provide that the maximum export bonus, such as for instance 31 cents as has been suggested for wheat, be fixed for exports not to exceed a certain amount. If exports exceed this figure, then the bonus would be reduced progressively. By this means, certain of the farm group assert, production could be regulated and kept down.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who had much to do with framing the farm plank of the Republican platform at the Kansas City convention, and on which is formulated the House farm relief bill which has the President's approval, declared that, while he was opposed to the debenture plan in its original form, he would not oppose it if production control would be included.

"The only question that interests me about the debenture plan," Mr. Borah said, "is controlling production. I would be in favor of the debenture plan if some method of curbing increases in production could be worked out. I believe that can be done."

Other senators indicated similar views, and also agreed with another of Mr. Borah's contentions—that the issuance of debenture certificates, while admittedly taking money out of the Treasury, did nothing less than what the protective tariff did when schedules exceeded the rate that would bring the maximum amount of money into the Treasury.

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Albert S. Goss, member of the Grange Executive Committee, are known to be working on a production-curb proposal and to have indicated that such an amendment would be acceptable to them.

Free Seed Used to Spread Wheat Growing in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The state agricultural department is seeking to increase wheat growing in the State of Sao Paulo and as a step toward this end has distributed 100 tons of wheat seed for planting.

Wheat can only be grown in the southern Brazilian states, and until now the Brazilian crop has been furnished almost entirely by the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Coffee, of course, continues to be the great standby of Sao Paulo, but the Government is interested in stimulating greater diversity of crops, realizing the danger of having all resources in one industry.

NEW AVIATION GROUP PLANS LARGE AIRPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Development of a large airport seven miles southwest of Paterson, N. J., is projected by Essex Airport, Inc., a new company just formed here by a group identified with the Transcontinental Air Transport, National Air Transport, the Curtiss interests and other major aeronautical concerns.

A 100-acre field has been purchased for the project and construction is to start immediately. The company is headed by Walter S. Marvin, a director of the Transcontinental Transport and chairman of the board of the Aircraft and Airways of America, Inc.

BILLS AFFECT ORIGINS CLAUSE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bills proposing both repeal and postponement of the national origins immigration quota basis have been introduced by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and were taken up immediately by the Senate Immigration Committee.

ARCHITECTS PUT FRESH GUARD ON CAPITAL BEAUTY

American Society Lays Out Lines to Follow in Furthering Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Choosing as the theme of their sixty-second convention, "The Development of the National Capital," the American Institute of Architects met here to take special note of the "amazing progress" in the public building program and to plan further safeguarding of the plans conceived by Pierre L'Enfant and George Washington.

"The appeal of efficiency alone is nearly ended, beauty has become a business asset," C. Herrick Hammond, of Chicago, president, told representatives of 33,000 members of the institute. He urged each man to arouse public opinion in his own community so as not to let selfish interests interfere with beautification of the capital.

Erection of skyscrapers which would overshadow government structures should not be permitted in Washington, it was agreed by Col. U. S. Grant 3d, director office of public buildings and parks, and Horace W. Peaslee, submitting the report of the committee on the national capital.

Tall buildings on the hill in the down-town section would make the Capitol appear "sunk in a hole instead of a house on a hill," Colonel Grant declared. "Keeping the Capitol dome the dominant feature of the city is all-important."

Urging the institute to support legislation which would give government authorities power to regulate the type of buildings erected in the vicinity of the government group, Colonel Grant pointed out that the government construction will add an appreciable unearned increment to the value of surrounding property.

Both Colonel Grant and Mr. Peaslee, while pointing out that the building program is in fine condition, called the development of an adequate park system the most urgent project now needing support of the institute. With the Triangle, Municipal group, Capitol plaza development, supreme court building, new house office buildings and Arlington bridge development authorized and preliminary appropriations made, attention should be turned to a park system which would make it an example for the rest of the country, Mr. Peaslee declared.

"The present $1,000,000 a year is but a drop in the bucket in carrying out great schemes" he pointed out, "because the desired land is being either wiped out by development, with elimination of irreplacable tree growth, or its value is appreciating so rapidly that it cannot be purchased."

Extension of the functions of the public buildings commission beyond the District of Columbia and establishment of the advisory board formed by Secretary Mellon as a permanent part of the Government, was urged by Milton B. Medary, chairman of the committee on public works, in order that technical æsthetic advice as much as legal advice be made available for all executive departments.

Vestris Declared to Be of High Class

London Board of Trade Inquiry Deals Chiefly With Technical Matters

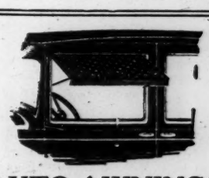
LONDON (AP)—Technical evidence regarding the construction of the steamship Vestris and the character of her cargo on her last voyage in November occupied a large part of the time of the session April 23 of the Board of Trade investigation into the liner's loss.

Alexander W. Downs, draftsman for the Belfast firm which built her, said the vessel was of the highest class and passed the passenger survey before leaving the builders' hands.

Replying to G. P. Langton, appearing for the Liverpool, Brazil & River Plate Company, Mr. Downs said that from the viewpoint of stability, chilled beef was a very difficult cargo. However, when the witness was asked by P. Scanlan, representing the National Union of Seamen, if he were trying to represent to the court that because a ship had a cargo of chilled beef the difficulty of the voyage was increased, Mr. Downs answered in the negative.

The Vestris usually carried chilled beef on her northward voyages and a general cargo on the southward trip. She was en route to Buenos Aires when she sank.

The board was told there was little doubt that the vessel was eight inches below her mark when she sailed from New York for South America. Sir Thomas Inskip, Attorney-General, representing the board, in making this statement remarked that there were no load line regulations in the Unted States.



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GREEK PAPERS ASTONISHED AT SENATE RESULTS

Opposition Says People Abstained From Voting—Venizelos' Great Victory

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Opposition papers are astonished at the results of the senatorial election in which the Venizelist candidates won nearly all the seats. They attempt to minimize its significance by saying that many people abstained from voting, considering the Senate a useless luxury. The failure of the anti-Venizelists was almost complete. If the majority system prevailed, it is doubtful if all together they could muster half a dozen seats. Republican and Royalist extremes both suffered decisive checks. The Tsaldaris group gained 11 seats thanks to their leader's moderation. The Communists had very few votes, fewer than in the previous election.

All this definitely shows that Greece is for moderation, conservatism and tranquillity and is desirous that the foundations of the structure laid during the past eight months should be raised into the complete edifice which the Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venizelos, has promised. The Premier declares that he is greatly satisfied that the Greek people have once more given evidence of their political lucidity in using their vote. The refugees, he says, disdaining the demagogues' appeals, gave their votes to the man who had furnished ample proof of his sympathy in their sore needs.

Mr. Venizelos adopts the policy of telling the people the simple truth, and the elections have proved that they prefer frankness and that they desire the Government to uninterruptedly continue its task.

SEVERITY INCREASED ON NUISANCE CLAUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — While the drastic penalties of the Jones Act will be applied only in major violations, federal officials here will not lightly regard the offender who commercializes his disregard of the prohibition laws, Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States District Attorney here, has just announced. Mr. Woodcock said that greater use would be made of the nuisance clause of the Volstead Act than in the past.

This line of procedure has already been applied here, one man having been sentenced to 30 days in jail. He was a confectioner who, by persistent violations, had allowed his store to become a nuisance under the meaning of the dry laws.

CHERRY VALLEY ROAD WORK ON LAST LINK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Construction of the final link, between Pompey and Lafayette, of the Cherry Valley Turnpike, extending from Boston to Cleveland, is to start this summer. With completion of the work within two or three years, the original gateway to the west from New England will be re-established.

Expensive construction had been the stumblingblock to earlier authorization of the final link, which, in New York State, traverses historic and scenic country. Abrupt hills will necessitate the expenditure of more than $1,000,000.

British Women Combat Liquor

Branches of Total Abstinence Union Urged to Find Out Where Candidates Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One thousand delegates from all parts of Britain gathered here April 23 for the fifty-third annual meeting of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union at Friends' House, Euston Road.

The local option resolution was discussed, and local branches were urged to ascertain from parliamentary candidates whether, if elected, they will support the local option measure for England and Wales, which includes option on no license.

The Minister of Education in the next Government will be asked to make the teaching of "the hygiene of food and drink" (which includes special teaching on alcohol) compulsory in final examinations in training colleges. A use of this syllabus is permissive only.

The necessity of placing club licenses in hands of licensing justices, as is the case with public houses, is also urged. The Sunday closing of licensed premises and settlement of all international disputes without reservations by peaceful means are questions to be put to candidates at the general election.

Litvinoff Plan Is Again Refused

Russian Delegate at Geneva Would Forbid All Preparations for Chemical Warfare

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In secret session, the preparatory disarmament committee on the question of chemical warfare decided that the prohibition of bacteriological warfare should be inserted in the draft convention for disarmament. An agreement was also reached on the prohibition of chemical warfare on reciprocal terms, that is to say if one country attacks another, the other will naturally be released from the pledge not to use gas warfare.

Maxim Litvinoff proposed that all preparations for chemical warfare should be forbidden in the convention, but this was not accepted.

ARMY HOUSING BILL OFFERED

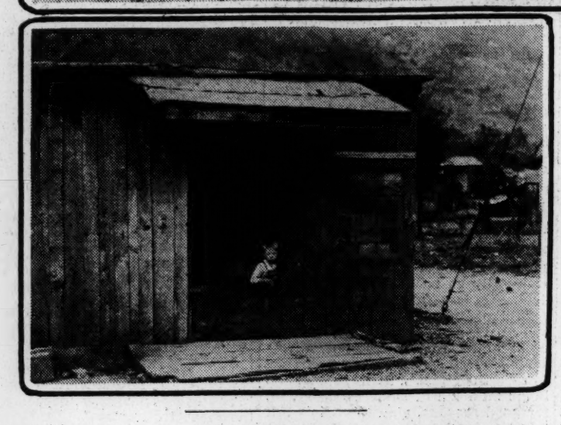
WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill authorizing appropriation of $1,000,000 for construction projects included in the army housing program has been introduced by W. Frank James (R.) of Michigan, acting chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. The measure, however, will not be acted upon until the regular session in December.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ira S. Hickford, Bethel, Me.
Asa L. Smith, Bethel, Me.
Grace S. Kub, Marenette, Wis.
Mrs. Marie Sargant, London, Eng.
Helen Kaiser, New York, N. Y.
Elsa E. H. Kaiser, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Gelenna Ives Lewis, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Marion L. Leslie, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Mima K. Finlayson, Edinburgh, Scot.
Mrs. Maude F. Harrison, Vancouver, Can.

Better Than a Shack in the Mountains



Acme

Upper Picture Shows Typical Street and Houses in a Southern Mill Village. These Houses Are Built by the Manufacturing Companies and Rented at Reasonable Terms to Employees. Lower—Type of Mountain Shack.

Textile South Kicks Its Heels as It Gallops in Pastures New

(Continued from Page 1)

ing textile state in the Union in so-called "spindle hours," and South Carolina is second. Together, the mills of the two states have a $500,000,000 annual output. They are first in the manufacture of a dozen cloths and materials that the housewife and industry use; for instance, denims, canton flannel, flannelettes, blanketings, towels, towelings, wash cloths, bath mats, sheets, pillow cases, table damask and commercial yarns.

But the very up-rush of production which has put the Piedmont area at the forefront of the United States has brought serious attendant problems.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Hines, "the basic difficulty is the all too prevalent and controlling desire to sell goods almost or quite regardless of getting back even full cost, in order, if possible, to keep stocks always moving so as to enable the mills to run full all the time."

Proposals for Betterment

Prices are cut in hard times, he stated, in order to keep the mills running. The argument for such methods has been that since the overhead must be incurred anyhow, it is better to accept prices which would return a part of the overhead, rather than to suspend production altogether. The price of raw cotton fluctuates, also, Mr. Hines pointed out, and it is often a gamble for the mill, in buying and selling, to know ahead what price to impose.

As a solution for some of the textile difficulties, Mr. Hines proposes better statistics and sound cost methods; elimination of night running, under certain circumstances; extension of the uses of cotton goods; consolidation of numerous mills and their selling agencies, and above all, "to discourage the notion that it is a good policy, in times of arrested demand, to force goods on the market regardless of cost and fair profit, so as to keep on running full all the time."

The Piedmont region of the South is not devoted entirely to textile manufacture, it is pointed out, although the progress in this trade has been most spectacular in recent years. J. A. McPherson, a leading mill engineer of Greenville, S. C., associated with Sirrine & Co., mill designers, emphasized the availability of cheap hydroelectric power as the reason for industrial development in many kindred lines.

"The Piedmont territory," said Mr. McPherson, "has the advantage of super-power, together with the advantage of its reservoir of labor, found on adjacent farms. The Southern Public Utilities Company feeds the neighborhood with cheap electricity. It is a subsidiary of the Duke Power Company.

"It can shift its electric load at short notice, wherever the demand arises. Its various units are scattered uniformly over the whole Piedmont territory. It has played an important rôle in the rapid development of all our towns—Greenville, for instance, which has jumped from a population of 6000 to 60,000 in 40 years."

Hope in Diversification

One of the expectations of continued expansion of the industrial life of this part of the South is the diversification of industries, which has made rapid progress. Many of these new industries are the immediate outgrowth of textile plants, as for instance, bleaching, dyeing and finishing works; manufacturers of textile machinery; belting concerns, and various specialties using cotton in some form or other. Again, the establishment of big textile tire fabric plants has been the indirect cause of bringing automobile tire units to the territory, by rubber concerns.

The Carolinas supply practically all the residual kaolin—clay or shale—used in the United States for pottery work; and this section contains also the Nation's largest deposits of feldspar.

Close to the importance of textile industries is the growth of another trade, which is a newcomer in the South: the manufacture of furniture. At High Point, N. C., is a 10-story building where the Southern Furniture Market is held twice a year. Towns like High Point, Winston-Salem, Thomasville, Hickory, Lexington, Mount Airy and Lenoir have major furniture industries, depending on the lumber cut from near-by mountains.

Taking it all and all, it may be said that this region is advancing rapidly in the forefront of the industrialization of the South. Problems have been encountered in the quick transition, but none of them are insuperable, and in fact they are the normal incidents found along any such path of progress.

What the rest of the country must learn is that the South, and the Piedmont area in particular, is definitely leaving behind it, the former sole dependence on agriculture. A variety of reliable indices point to the one fact that there is hardly a more progressive, or rapidly expanding industrial area within the United States today than the Piedmont region.

REPRINTED FROM THE BOSTON HERALD

WILLIS J. ABBOT'S STATEMENT

To the Editor of the Herald:

There appears to be a possibility that newspaper readers may believe that Willis J. Abbot represented The Christian Science Monitor when, at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Washington last week, he proposed an investigation of the alleged control of newspapers by the International Paper Company. Therefore, I am writing to say that Mr. Abbot spoke only for himself in his capacity as a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and without having consulted the board which is responsible for The Christian Science Monitor's editorial policy. This board has taken no position with regard to the subject in question.

CLIFFORD P. SMITH,
Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist.
Boston, April 22.

COLUMBIA GIVES 64 AWARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Awards of 64 fellowships and scholarships, worth approximately $70,000, have been announced by Columbia University. The recipients represent 43 American colleges and universities, Oxford University, Cambridge University and universities in Wales, New Zealand, Melbourne and Canada.

RAIL CUT-OFF ALLOWED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Denver & Salt Lake Railroad has obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to build the Dotsero cut-off on condition that the Denver and Rio Grande Western be permitted to operate through the Moffet Tunnel.

New Signals Will Permit Non-Stop Drive Through Boston's 'Downtown'

Progressive Control of Lights, Allowing Motorist to Strike Every Corner "on the Green," Is Described—Sixty-Miles-an-Hour Intercity Roads Forecast

High-speed highways, permitting automobile movements between cities at average speeds in excess of 60 miles an hour, coupled with intra-city arteries allowing machines safe average speeds of 40 and 50 miles an hour, are forecast by Prof. Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau of Traffic Research at Harvard.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, Dr. McClintock described not only his experiences as director of the recent Boston traffic survey, but similar experiences in Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Before the end of the coming summer, hes aid, Boston will have automatic traffic signals installed on two of its most congested downtown streets, Tremont and Washington. Unlike the Fifth Avenue system in New York, he declared, these systems will be set for progressive control, and will allow movement at 15 miles an hour from one end of the street to the other without stopping. He explained that on Fifth Avenue all signals go green at once, but allow an average speed of only 10 miles per hour.

"There are three candinal needs for the control of traffic in the United States," Dr. McClintock said. "Fundamentally, however, it must be realized that the proper regulation of 1,000,000 pedestrians and 250,000 automobiles, moving over the streets of many cities daily, is not a political issue. There is no typically Republican or Democratic system for solving such problems.

"Firstly," he continued, "basic traffc rules must be reduced to the simplest possible terms, with regulation as nearly uniform as possible in different states and cities. Secondly, the police must adopt a proper attitude toward their job. Motorists' mistakes, as a rule, are not made with criminal intent, and should not be treated as if they were. Thirdly, adequate mechanical equipment for traffic control should be available."

Dr. McClintock asserted a need for softening the rigor of the judicial machinery as it applies to minor motor offenses. Where the plea of guilty to a traffic violation means assuming a technically criminal record, he said, there is a large avoidance of penalties.

He pointed to a city where not one violator in 50 was apprehended, and where only three out of 10 apprehended ever were sentenced. He then quoted from actual experience to show that with lighter penalties, and easier payment of fines, more fines were paid and better observance of rules obtained.

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$39.50 Without Attachments
A triple vibrating-whisking-sucking action cleans thoroughly and speedily—brightening the nap.

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HOWEVER individual may be your housecleaning needs, you will find among the distinguished UNIVERSAL family of Vacuum Cleaners just the type of machine you desire—remarkably low in price, yet of highest quality and fully guaranteed to clean your home as you believe it should be cleaned.

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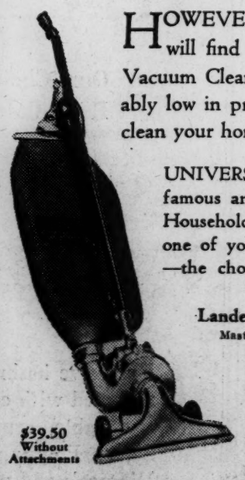

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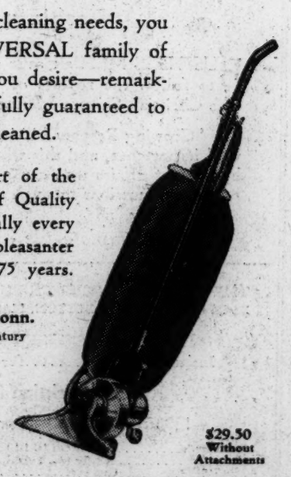
For car interiors and all hard-to-get-at places.



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Ticket will take you to California through the Colorado Rockies, over the Indian-detour and to Grand Canyon National Park—at very reasonable cost. Other National Parks may be included. If you prefer, join one of our escorted all-expense tours where every detail is arranged in advance.
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Here is convincing proof of judicious buying

This impressive transition in the buying thought and buying practice of American motorists urges careful consideration and makes easy your immediate decision

A great white light of conviction has quite evidently embraced the motoring public of America within recent months and has massed a sales volume for Cadillac and La Salle necessitating expansion of plants and properties greater than at any other single period in the history of the Cadillac Motor Car Company . . .

When a host of motor-car buyers register a pronounced change in buying habit and turn from any number of price classifications to the highest quality car on the market, you may be sure there is a profound reason for that change.

All the world knows it to be true, of course, that the highest quality product is inevitably the most economical—and the wisest investment. Yet even the soundest buyers of rather modest income have in the past been rather hesitant about making a more substantial initial investment in a motor car, probably for no other reason than the suggestion that they might be buying beyond their means.

Cadillac and La Salle—for very practical and very vital economic reasons—are most assuredly *not* beyond the means of anyone who can invest just a little more at the outset.

And it is this conviction that has quickened the motor-car buyers of America and animated them to turn, in such amazing numbers, to Cadillac and La Salle as the soundest and surest of motor car investments.

They quite obviously realize now that an investment in either of these cars will actually pay dividends that more than offset the slight additional original expenditure—dividends in freedom from costly mechanical repairs and service charges; dividends from economy of operation; dividends from greater trade-in value; and those less tangible but priceless dividends in satisfaction and contentment, prestige and pride of possession.

You know full well that both Cadillac and La Salle are built to last a lifetime. Not that you intend to drive *any* car a lifetime—but you *may* amass five years of hours or miles in two years. And, whether you drive a Cadillac or La Salle a year, or five years, or ten years in hours or miles, that Cadillac or that La Salle *must* yield uninterruptedly brilliant performance—for the *very reason* that these cars *are* built to last a lifetime.

Translated into these terms, an investment in a one-year or two-year or three-year car is no investment at all; it is beyond anyone's means no matter how little expenditure it may entail.

Actual costs of operation covering hundreds of thousands of miles of usage throughout the country by individual owners and large corporations prove conclusively that from a service and operating standpoint Cadillac and La Salle are the most economical cars to own.

And it is an accepted fact that the owner of a Cadillac or La Salle is always assured of a substantial trade-in value. He has made a sound, judicious financial investment—and not just bought a car.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values. Cadillac-LaSalle delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

General Motors Spring Showing—April 20th to 27th
Do not miss the exhibit of de luxe Fisher and Fleetwood creations on Cadillac and La Salle chassis now being displayed in your city.
This Nationwide Spring Showing affords you an admirable opportunity to acquaint yourself with the *whole* Cadillac-La Salle story. 796

CADILLAC · LA SALLE · FLEETWOOD

DR. SCOTT FINDS WAR SUBSTITUTE IN PACT OF PARIS

Peace Worker Sees Dawn of New Era of Real Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The strength of the Pact of Paris lies in the fact that it has provided a "substitute for war," according to the annual report just issued here by Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the division of international law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Scott emphasizes the tremendous effect which the signing of the multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war has had upon the entire question of international law. He sees marked indications that "the era of competition is being replaced by that of co-operation." Government by international law, he declares, is being placed upon a plane of acceptance similar to government by law within the nations themselves.

"If the renunciation of war as an instrument of public policy . . . stood alone, it would be deserving of outspoken approval, but the triumph would not be complete," Dr. Scott's report declares.

"It is not enough to renounce war. There must be a substitute which the nations are willing to accept in lieu of war. . . . The creation and successful operation of the present permanent court of international justice at The Hague would, in itself, according to the founders of international law, have deprived war of its justification. The Pact of Paris does this expressly. Due process of law is now international as well as national."

Dr. Scott traces the steps which are necessary in establishing international law as a legal system to control the conduct of nations. The first essential, he says, is the recognition of international law as on a footing of equality with the other branches of jurisprudence. This recognition has been one of the important consequences of the signing of the Pact of Paris, he declares.

The second step is the codification of international law by the nations whose conduct it is to control. The third step in the program is to have international law "analyzed, commented upon and diffused," Dr. Scott continues, "in order that its obligations may be known of men as well as of nations."

"This," he declares, "is the mission of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, founded with the aid of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

The final object to be achieved is the success of the Permanent Court of International Justice as an international agency repudiating force between nations.

Veteran Canadian Praises League at Ann Arbor

Sir George Foster Sees Advent of Harmonious International Relationship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Sir George E. Foster, member of the Canadian Senate and Canada's representative to the First League of Nations meetings at Geneva, gave the keynote speech at the Model Assembly of the League of Nations held at the University of Michigan. Twenty-three colleges of the State of Michigan were represented among the 250 delegates and observers.

"Just as the individual has evolved into the family group, into the community, and into the nation," said Sir George, "just so certainly is it that nations will evolve into harmonious international relationship. An association of nations as represented at the present League is the inevitable result of social evolution. Pessimism has no place in consideration of the League's future."

Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, deplored the policy of making the United States' entrance into the League a political party issue rather than a national one.

Pittman B. Potter, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, and Stephen P. Duggan, founder of the Institute of World Education, spoke to the delegates as did members of the University of Michigan faculty.

Preston Slosson, of the university history department, pointed out that "the greatest advantage of the imitation assembly is the presentation of the League as an actual reality; not a theory, or project, or dream, or subject for propaganda, but a functioning political organism just as real and concrete as the British Empire or the United States." Professor Slosson stressed this point because he felt that people still regard the League as a pacifistic experiment. He pointed out that the League is a decade old and has functioned continuously during these years.

390 GRADE CROSSINGS ELIMINATED IN YEAR

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elimination of 390 railroad grade crossings from the federal aid highway system during last year is reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Of these 107 were eliminated by the construction of underpasses or overpasses and 283 by relocation of highways. Since 1917 the bureau said, 4291 crossings have been excluded from the federal highways.

LENROOT AGAIN NOMINATED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of Irvine L. Lenroot, former Republican Senator from Wisconsin, to be a judge of the court of customs and patent appeals, has been resubmitted to the Senate by President Hoover. Other nominations included: Julius Klein, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Earl D. Church of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Raymond S. Patten of Ohio, to be director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Horses at John Bickmann's Stomp Out Refrain to Auctioneer's Bark

Old Timers, Whip in Hand, Cluster in Little Knots to See Sales Stables Go—Even the Chickens and Goats Went Under Mallet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"New York is no place for horses."

This was the consensus of a little group who stood in what was, but a day or two ago, the livery stable of John W. Bickmann, at 424 East Eighteenth Street. Bickmann's was closing dawn. Johnny Evans, auctioneer of the Bull's Head Horse Auction Company, had deserted his post in Twenty-fourth Street for the day to preside over this passing of a business of 40 years' standing.

It was Alexander Surprise, inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who had summed up the state of affairs. There were plenty of men at the sale to agree with him. In the milling crowd, bristling with whips, some had driven horse-drawn buses and horse-cars. Some even remembered the day in 1869 when John Bickmann's father had started the stable with one horse. These had come, not to bid for John Bickmann's horses, but to honor the last day the green doors of his place would swing wide for the stomping in and out of big hoofs.

John Bickmann had announced that he would sell not only his 60 dray horses, but his assortment of trucks, wagons and harness and, finally, his pet chickens and his 10 goats.

Taking a truck for auction block and setting up his red sign, "No Guarantee," Johnny Evans slapped his improvised counter smartly with his leather strap and queried:

"Gentlemen, what am I bid?"

Place All Slicked Up

Quite a few years ago, John Bickmann put a glossy coat of red paint on his bricks and retouched the white lettering of his signs. The one reading "Boarding and Sale Stable" was simply repainted, but to "Horses to Hire," was added "and Trucks." The green paint on the big doors was always fresh and when a "dray" went on a tear and knocked some of the bricks out of the doorway, the gap was neatly filled in, for John Bickmann was prideful of his place.

Only the wooden horse-head jutting out over the sidewalk had been permitted to weather. This was no Percheron, and its wide-flaring nostrils and altogether proud and temperamental air had little in common with the proceedings the day John Bickmann's horses went under the hammer.

But the truck gardeners from Long Island and the peddlers, who still shout their fruits and vegetables or "ol' clo'es" or ring their junkman's bell in some of Gotham's streets, and icemen and men looking for "farm chucks," crowded through the doors beneath without a glance up at it. These buyers had come to pick up a good horse at a bargain or a good enough horse, and they knew what they wanted. That made for rapid bidding, even without the implication of speed in the sharp slaps of Johnny Evans' strap every time there was a raise.

Old Timers Nod Approval

A heavy dray horse that stood square and ponderous and powerful, so that a whole roaring streetful of trucks would scarcely daunt it, made the old-timers nod approvingly and brought $275. That was the highest price. The lowest was $77.50.

One by one they were led away from the shouting and moving about in the dusty haze inside Bickmann's. To these "for hire" horses, new hands at the reins were no novelty. Even when their heads were not turned toward the familiar stall that night, it is doubtful whether they so much as blinked concern.

But the old-timers at Bickmann's were concerned over this further proof of accelerated times and kept none of it to themselves. Bickmann's was not the last of New York's livery stables, but the number of horses in the city had decreased by half in the last 10 years until there were just 40,000 of them. Everything in New York City had come to be 100 per cent against the horse, they said.

Oh, Those Good Old Days

They spoke of the closed-in basement stables of today, the asphalt streets like ovens in summer and stretches of ice in winter, the owners who know so little about horses in a motor age that, when their profits decline, they reduce their horses' feed proportionately. Reminiscences circulated, and the wonderful glitter of the night of the French ball and all the glamor that attaches to a past day were recounted. John McEntee had plenty to tell, for he began to drive a hansom cab in New York 40 years ago. Then there were Tim Canary, Thomas Murray, James Reilly, Ike Hooper, Louis Kahn and Clarence Hanlon—all experts in the art of driving up to a door with a flourish.

The auctioneer snapped his strap and the 10 goats who had been philosophical onlookers at all the commotion suddenly found that they, too, were for sale and waggled their whiskers a good deal over it. Then it was the turn of the pet chickens for whom Bickmann's had been a friendly roosting place.

That ended a good day's work for Johnny Evans. The presage that had come with the moving in next door to Bickmann's of a motor haulage concern had been fulfilled; Bickmann's had joined the procession of those things which belong to other days.

Now a fresh red and white sign swings beneath the wooden head of the startled thoroughbred atop the closed green door, and it is lettered "For Sale."

Women Laborites Meet in England

Four Members of Parliament Join in Discussions—Plan for General Election

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The annual National Labor Women's Conference commenced at Buxton, Derbyshire, April 23, with Mrs. Jennie Adamson, member of the London County Council, presiding. About 600 delegates are attending.

Miss Susan Lawrence introduced a report on women's part in the coming general election. Miss Ellen Wilkinson seconded the report and other speakers included Miss Margaret Bondfield and Miss Jennie Lee. All are members of Parliament.

Among resolutions under discussion is one supporting local option and another deprecating the "practice of allocating specially difficult parliamentary constituencies to women candidates."

According to a report submitted by Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman officer of the Labor Party, 29 women have been indorsed as candidates at the coming election, including four already in Parliament.

PIONEER DRYS HAIL NEW DAY IN MEXICO

See Seed They Planted Taking Root in Public Thought

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—That the seed planted by pioneer Mexican drys in rather barren soil has now not only been watered by President Portes Gil but has actually taken root seems to be borne out by the wide public support given the President's anti-alcohol campaign.

Dry leaders here point out that liquor restriction has in the past been started in several states—chiefly in Sonora, when former President Calles was Governor. The same thing was done in San Luis Potosi, but on both occasions it was accomplished by mandate of the Governor. And when he was succeeded in office the liquor laws became obsolete.

Gov. Ausencio Cruz of Tabasco, in a statement, declares that so far as his State is concerned everything will be done to comply with the President's wishes.

On the first Sunday following the President's appeal further evidence that his words were favorably received was shown by six lectures and mass meetings held in and about Mexico City in line with his suggestions.

American Indian Study Finds Many Without Work

Federal Departments Unite in Seeking Employment for Reservation Wards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Scattered among the reservations of the West are some 7000 Indians who might be put to work, a preliminary study of Indians available for employment, made by the Department of the Interior, shows. This, it is stated, is but the first line of a much larger body of inadequately employed Indians who might eventually be brought into the labor field.

In the Indian junior high school and senior high school grades about 2000 pupils will be graduated this spring, most of whom will be ready to take their places as wage earners. Some students of sufficient age will, for good reasons, plan to go to work this year rather than remain longer in school. On the reservations are other young Indians, returned students with fair education and some degree of mechanical training. Many of these are available for work on the same basis as the students emerging from the school.

These two groups form the basis for a campaign, looking to the employment of Indians, being inaugurated at the Department of the Interior. Recent studies have indicated that there is much idleness among the Indians due largely to the isolation of the reservations and to lack of a knowledge on the part of the Indians of how to get started in the working world.

Representatives of the Department of the Interior recently have held conferences with representatives of the Department of Labor to determine to what extent the established agencies of the latter department can be used in obtaining employment for the idle Indians.

Harvard Scholars to Get Rare Books

First Editions of Works of General Bibliographical Interest to Be Presented

Harvard will depart from custom to present to its 29 honor men rare books of general bibliographical interest. First editions, presentation copies, books from noted presses, and books with rare illustrations are among those to be presented to all men who received degrees summa cum laude last spring or who made the first group for the first time in 1927-28.

The awards are made from funds of a London merchant, Edward Hopkins, who came to America in 1637 and became later Governor of Connecticut. Among his bequests was one left "to give encouragement in these foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youths, both at the grammar school and college, for the public service of the country in future times."

Except in a few cases where the contemporary cloth bindings are of such special interest as to be worth preserving, all volumes are bound in calf or morocco. The seal and bookplate of the Hopkins Fund have been stamped on the cover of each book.

Among the first editions are Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Aurora Leigh," Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," Dicken's "Martin Chuzzlewit," George Eliot's "Silas Marner," Thoreau's "Cape Cod," Kipling's "Traffics and Discoveries," and Voltaire's "Letters to the English Nation," published in English before it was in French.

MAN ADVANCING TO NEW HEIGHTS, SCHOLAR FINDS

Increased Knowledge Is Viewed as Aid to Evolution of a Superior Race

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — No apprehension is held for the future of mankind but on the contrary the advancing years and centuries will form a background of roseate hue in which he will rise with more dominion and power, according to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology of the United States National Museum at Washington, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society here on "The Future of Man in the Light of His Past and Present."

While Dr. Hrdlicka envisaged some very trying years of evolution during the next few hundred thousand years, he predicted that the human animal would surmount them through enlarged capacity for understanding and increased spiritual development. "He will advance in the control of nature," he said, "which will aid him greatly in shaping his own destinies."

The new knowledge that man is gaining, the speaker said, helps him to understand the many imperfections with which he is still burdened, and the material evidences of his evolution satisfy him that he has not become degraded from any high former estate but that for the last half-million or so of years he has, in general, always been progressing. The most capable and reliable researches, he said, show that man is still evolving, especially mentally "and there is no perceptible limit to his future possibilities, especially in the mental direction."

"But man's future evolution," he continued, "will, it is already seen, differ in important respects from that of the past and even the present. He has found a wonderful past, is passing through a surging present and glimpses an inspiring future. In the past it has been largely a matter of environment and condition. In the past man, himself, aided not, or at least not consciously. But as knowledge with consequent understanding and mastery of nature by man are steadily advancing, there gradually dawns a great new privilege and duty, namely, to rationally assist in his own further organic and spiritual progress."

True enlightenment of the masses, the speaker said, will materially aid sounder progress in human evolution, enlightenment in all that is favorable as well as that which is unfavorable toward evolutionary progress..

Another speaker was Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, whose theme was "The Como-Virgo Galaxies." He told of a million "milky ways," or galaxies, within a distance of 150,000,000 light years from the earth. Measures of the brightness of the galaxies, he said, have a very definite bearing on the discussion of finiteness of the universe.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The abruptness of man's first geologically recorded appearance on earth was brought out at the meeting by Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

Though the recorded time of man's advent has been regarded generally as around 100,000 years ago, Dr. Breasted said that recent Egyptian records show it was "at least several hundred thousand years ago; or very much earlier if we follow the geologists who estimate the length of the pleistocene era at nearly or quite a million years ago."

These prehistoric men whose records were found in Egypt were the same sort of men as have been identified elsewhere, especially in Europe, as first appearing at later dates. They had about the same culture, used the same kinds of stone tools, and are designated by the same names, Chellean and Acheulean.

Dr. Breasted described a new way of dating these early relics. This is to concentrate on search for remains embedded in layers of earth, the geological ages of which are known. In Egypt the Chicago geologist-anthropologists found the "dated" strata in a place named the Fayum, about 60 miles south of Cairo, once the bed of a great lake. In the oldest of the strata there they found nothing indicating the presence of human beings, but in the fifth from the bottom they discovered the tools of prehistoric man.

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS TO HAVE 70,000 TREES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANTON, N. Y.—Planting of 70,000 trees on or near the campus of St. Lawrence University here will be the first project under the $100,000 gift of the F. L. Carlisle Company, of New York City, to the university for advancement of reforestation.

This immediate policy of reforestation throughout northern New York has in the background the more pretentious program of establishing a school of forestry at St. Lawrence. Dr. Richard E. Sykes, president of St. Lawrence University, is shaping this plan.

FORDS TO ENTER COMMUNICATION FIELD BY RADIO

File Papers for $100,000 Company of 1000 Shares Under Their Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry and Edsel Ford are about to enter the field of radio communication, as disclosed by formal filing of a request with the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, at Lansing, for approval of a $100,000 stock issue by the Ford Communication Company. The commission will hear the request April 30.

According to the papers, the company proposes to operate in Michigan and other states and in foreign countries. Its headquarters are to be located at Wilmington, Del.

Edsel Ford is named as president and treasurer, while Henry Ford is listed as a director. A majority of the stock is to be held by the Ford interests. There are to be 1000 shares of stock at a par value of $100.

In return for 714 shares the Fords agree to turn over to the company the Fords' Dearborn radio station and their Beacon stations at Dearborn and Chicago; also their L'Anse radio station, River Rouge plant dock and several Great Lakes boats.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

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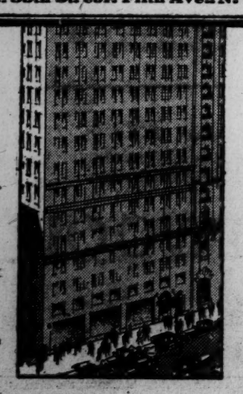

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FIRM ACTION TO END DRINK EVIL DEMANDED

(Continued from Page 1)

do its part in training the young people to use their leisure time profitably; that city councils and philanthropic organizations provide adequate facilities for wholesome play and physical activity. Particularly do we advise that parents do not abdicate their responsibilities.

"I have always held that those who sell or give alcohol to young people should be charged with the social disgrace of contributing to the delinquency of minors.

"I believe that no person who has partaken of any intoxicant has a right to operate a high-powered automobile under any circumstances. The cold deliberate judgment of business has eliminated all such long since from the cabs of railroad engines. Evidence that the driver of any power vehicle has partaken of liquor at all should deprive him of the right to operate such vehicles if we are to protect innocent people."

Indorses Stand of Jury

M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of education for Georgia: "That the time has come when parents and educators should take a stand for the guarding of the American youth from the liquor evil is made tragically apparent in the catastrophe which recently befell the six Chicago school children. I indorse without reservation the stand taken by those educators who sat on the coroner's jury. Through our schools, in our homes and through all social institutions there should be education leading to reverence and obedience to all law and to the enforcement of and obedience to those laws upholding the Eighteenth Amendment. It is essential to teach obedience to all laws, but special emphasis has to be placed at present upon the law dealing with the liquor evil because of the destructive forces subtly and aggressively at work today to discredit and destroy the prohibition laws. Too strong a stand cannot be taken at this time by our adult citizenship in guarding and protecting our youth from the liquor evil and all its associated evils."

Dr. Arch L. Allen, state superintendent for public instruction for North Carolina: "I think the time has come in this country when every agency should be employed to fight liquor and all its disastrous consequences. Governor Gardner, recognizing this, urged the 1929 General Assembly to pass a law requiring the evils of alcohol to be taught in the schools throughout the state. This law is being carried out. I cannot conceive how anyone could bring himself to the point where he would be willing to debauch a student with whisky, and whoever does so is committing a grave offense. Not only school teachers, but parents and all who have to do with the training of children should use every effort to convince them of the evils of alcohol."

Law Can Be Enforced

Judge Garland M. Watkins, judge of Fulton County Juvenile Court, of Atlanta, Ga.:

"In my opinion the prohibition law can be enforced if we elect men to office with brains and character. It is the height of absurdity to say that it cannot be enforced. If we would place on our benches throughout this country judges with the announced policy of sending bootleggers to the chain gang we would get rid of the liquor evil in every city and county in a few months. This would automatically remove the associated evil attendant upon liquor and would protect our youth.

"In our court we are confronted with young people from all classes of society bespeaking the lowered morale and the demoralization coming from the liquor evil. The case in Chicago only brings before a larger public what we are seeing in some form or another constantly. As one whose work it is to deal with misguided youth, I feel there is indeed a crying need for a rallying of all the constructive forces of education in the home, the church, and the school for the safeguarding and protection of our boys and girls."

Mrs. H. G. Parks, president of Atlanta Council of Parents and Teachers, and treasurer of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers:

"We need law enforcement to protect our youth. We need enlightened parents fully alive to their responsibility of law observance in their homes. Our education in the parent teacher association is from the home out. We stand for enforcement of law and it should begin in the home. This would obviate such tragedies as the one in Chicago."

Should Corral Forces

J. H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education for South Carolina:

"I stand for strict enforcement of all laws and for vigorously combating all those evils attacking our youth today. The schools can make a fine contribution in overcoming these evils. Systematized education along temperance lines would be helpful. We should corral our forces today to combat the liquor evil and all other evil and the occurrence in Chicago should arouse us to the need for this."

Patterson Wardlaw, dean of school of education, University of South Carolina:

"I am thoroughly convinced of the importance of enforcing the laws against liquor. Any occurrence like that at Chicago would necessarily call attention to this need and I agree with those educators in Chicago who recommend that the time has come when a strong stand must be taken against liquor and its associated evils. This occurrence brings out nothing new, but it does illustrate an existing condition."

H. B. Richie, president of the Georgia Education Association, dean of the Georgia State Teachers College:

"The educational interests of Georgia, which I represent, are strongly behind the laws for prohibiting the drinking which is damaging the conduct of our youth. Any whisky is too much. The whole educational influence should be mobilized to stamp out entirely the liquor evil and to prohibit the drinking and the sale of intoxicants and in every way to guard our American youth from this and attendant evils."

Need Temperance Education

Willis J. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta public schools:

"We are trusting too much in enforcement and not enough in education. We need to go back in our schools to the temperance education of 15 or 20 years ago. We should put in the schools and in the homes right education in temperance. There should be co-operation between the homes and the schools. We need to teach obedience to law along all lines with observance of home laws and we need to substitute healthful and entertaining activities for the wrong activities.

"If we do not, the child will take the wrong, whether at the roadhouse or elsewhere. We must educate through right activities. Too often we are studying but not living with childhood. We need to enter into the life of the child. Undoubtedly the occurrence in Chicago is as the educators who sat on the coroners' jury state—a call to a need for guarding our youth through the school and home—but we should not wait for such awakening. When such things do come, however, we must strive to profit by the sad lesson so that we may prevent repetition."

Jury of Women to Fix Mother's Responsibility

CHICAGO (AP)—An unofficial jury of 12 prominent women headed by Miss Jane Addams of Hull House has been called by Municipal Judge Erickson to determine a mother's responsibility toward her daughter. The jury will be unofficial, but Judge Erickson has indicated he may make "official" whatever verdict the women reach.

The case is that of Mrs. Jane Liston, mother of 15-year-old Coletta Liston, a member of the party which ended fatally for George Lux, 23, last week, when his automobile overturned. Mrs. Liston is technically charged with violation of the compulsory education law.

Should it be shown that Mrs. Liston did not exercise proper restraint over the girl's conduct, it was explained, the "jury" might suggest that a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor be made.

SHORT TERM NOTES PROPOSED BY SMOOT

WASHINGTON (AP)—An administration bill to authorize a new form of government security—treasury notes—to be used in short term financing—was introduced April 22 by Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He explained that the new treasury obligations would be issued on a discount basis rather than with interest coupons, and would be offered on a competitive basis.

"I believe that the short term financing under the proposed legislation," he declared, "will be more economical. Competitive bidding will result in the lowest possible interest rates, and the Government will be able to take advantage of seasonal periods of low money rates."

UNIVERSITY BUILDS FAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — This year will see $9,000,000 worth of building under way at the University of Chicago. The announcement says the present year is the most active period of building expansion in the institution's history.

First Test of Reserve Board Believed About to Take Place

Administration Leaders Reported Strongly Inclined to Inquiry Into Its Powers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Widespread and determined demand in both houses of Congress for an inquiry into the activities of the Federal Reserve Board has resulted in indications from Administration leaders that they will permit the authorization of such an investigation.

It is authoritatively known that Administration leaders of both houses are studying the matter, and that most of them are personally strongly inclined to an investigation. Criticism of the Reserve Board, which closed the proceedings of the last session, was renewed as the subject of debate of the special session.

A significant feature of the challenge to the Reserve Board is that it comes from all groups and both parties. Republicans and Democrats, Progressives and Insurgents are united in demanding investigation and remedial legislation.

In the background is the intense popular interest in the fluctuations of the stock market which is at present said to be buoyed up by unparalleled public speculation, together with the growing interest in the Reserve System as a piece of financial machinery which still remains a puzzle and a mystery to the average layman.

First Crucial Test

The Federal Reserve System is passing through the crisis of its 15 years of existence. The so far unavailing efforts of the board to bring to an end the intense Wall Street speculation has centered national attention on the dramatic contest between the Reserve banks and stock market speculators. Actually, the Reserve Board was established for reasons which had the control of speculation as merely a subsidiary end. The great financial panic of 1907 was the harbinger of the system, for it then became obvious that the cumbersome financial machinery in operation at that time was inadequate to cope with American monetary problems. The Reserve banks began business in November, 1914.

The primary purpose of the Federal Reserve System was to give the United States an elastic monetary and financial system. Prior to 1914 the banking processes had four grave faults: they were decentralized; they were inelastic in credit facilities; they were cumbersome in exchange and transfer, and their relationship with the Federal Treasury were defective. The Reserve system was formed to wipe out all these defects. Present-day opponents of the system generally agree that these major problems have been met. There is virtually no question that the Reserve system has meant a vast improvement in the financial operations of the United States. The possibility of an immense and apparently all-pervasive popular interest in the stock market was not given much heed back in 1914 among the probabilities of the future; for the prosperity that would make nearly everyone potential investors was not envisaged. Defenders of the Reserve Board allege that the constructive side of its work is too often ignored by critics, who deal merely with the contentious matter relating to control of credit and speculation.

Bank on Every Corner

Going back to the days before the board made its bow, the records show that the United States had many times more commercial banks than any other country in the world and that these banks were usually comparatively small. The banks were locally owned, and "national" in nothing except name.

There was little team play. In times of panic, the individual banks grabbed what funds they could and faced the music individually. Decentralization meant that funds were scattered through 30,000 cash reserves. The small banks depended on their own reserves so that these were unnecessarily large.

When a "panic" appeared on the horizon these reserves were straightway "frozen," which was the very worst way of meeting a crisis of the sort. The appearance of a "panic" was like the invasion of the country by a foreign foe. Instead of massing all the domestic military reserves in one army, advancing out against and defeating the common foe, each small community raised its own squad or company of soldiers, and kept them as a home guard for its own selfish protection. Naturally, this sort of protection did not amount to much.

This was the first of the four great deficiencies of the old American banking system. What did the Reserve System do to meet this particular problem? The answer is simple: It co-ordinated the independent units into a single whole; while it did not destroy the individual life of the original banks, it federated them into a unified system: a single army with 12 army corps.

The Nation was divided into a dozen Federal Reserve districts, each district containing one Reserve bank. The organization has the interest which pertains to the make-up of an ingenious army plan. All national banks were drafted into the system, and state banks and trust companies were encouraged to come to the colors.

How the System Works

The details are somewhat complicated and elaborate, but in general outline should give no trouble to be understood. Member banks are required to subscribe to the capital stock of their local Federal Reserve bank. This capital lies in the vaults of the reserve bank.

These 12 banks are interconnected. In other words, there are pipes connecting the 12 reservoirs of capital, so that they can be pumped from one area to another, according to the need for credit or the surplus of credit in individual geographic regions. When, for instance, the farmers need money to make seasonal movements, it is possible for funds to be forthcoming promptly from the area where funds are abundant. A smooth flexible machinery has been provided by the new arrangement. It is the first great advantage to be offered by the Federal Reserve System.

So much for the decentralization of the former banking system of the United States, which advocates of the Federal Reserve System claim the new machinery has ended, incidentally, this claim is practically undisputed. Even the critics of the reserve board's policies would not go back to the old days, so far as decentralization is concerned.

The second great problem related to the inelasticity of bank credit, prior to the Federal Reserve System.

This is a matter that at first is rather difficult for the layman to grasp, sponsors explain, and it all rests on the extraordinary degree to which modern business rests upon credit, rather than actual cash.

The phrase used in financial circles to describe this system is that credit is pyramided upon cash. A little cash is made to go a very long way. Take one instance: It was reckoned some years back that the people and institutions in the United States who owned check books probably kept about $22,000,000,000 in the banks all the time. These deposits turn over about 30 times a year.

Credit Pyramid Builds

In other words, for every dollar kept on deposit through the year, $30 of check transactions are made. That is the first instance of the enormous credit pyramid. It gives the country a total check business of $660,000,000,000 a year, on the basis of the original deposits.

But this is only the beginning. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, of Princeton, calculated that a total of about $716,000,000,000 worth of business a year was being transacted by means of "circulating bank credit." Only about $5,000,000,000 in "money"—namely, bank notes, coin, etc.—was in circulation.

The whole pyramid rests on this small apex of the circulating media. If the latter is increased, then the amount of business that may be performed can be vastly enlarged; if it is decreased, then credit is immediately curtailed. But under the old system, American bank credit, both note and deposit, was peculiarly inelastic. For this rigidity of the credit system the business men and the farmers paid the price of higher interest rates.

For instance, the farmer suffered through the need of selling his staple crops largely in the fall, when a tight money market was depressing prices, and of buying his supplies largely in the spring, when easy money conditions tended to make prices abnormally high.

This was the second great deficiency which the Federal Reserve System met. Reliance for greater elasticity was placed on new federal notes. If a member bank in a certain locality now needs an increased supply of currency to meet local demands, it may take good securities, mortgages, and what is known as "eligible paper" to the Federal Reserve Bank, and turn these over, or "rediscount" them there, taking the Federal Reserve "notes" in exchange. These are passed out as ordinary money. They expand credit when expansion is needed.

When the demand for notes in the pockets of the people and the tills of merchants declines as it will, say, after the harvesting season, the surplus notes are deposited in the bank, and these are gathered up once more into the reserve system.

NORTHERN MANITOBA TO HAVE TOWN PLANNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Provincial Government has appointed W. E. Hobbs town planning engineer for northern Manitoba. With many new towns rapidly developing in this district, coincident with the opening up of new mining areas, the Government has decided to direct the proper growth of the new towns from the beginning.

Mr. Hobbs will have charge of the town sites of Flin Flon, Sherritt-Gordon, Cranberry Portage, and Fort Churchill, which are among the most recent to be established.

WIDER POWER SOUGHT FOR TARIFF BOARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLAINVILLE, Conn.—Recommendation that a Tariff Commission of wider activities and greater powers be established, making it a "continuous fact-finding body," is made here by Henry Trumbull, treasurer of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company.

He would have the President choose its members and Congress clothe them with semi-judicial power to administer tariff schedules in accord with protective practices.

W. C. T. U. SEES GAIN, EVEN IN WISCONSIN

CHICAGO (AP) — The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has announced that it would campaign to restore the Wisconsin prohibition law if it is repealed by the Legislature at the present session.

The official announcement pointed out that there had been an "amazing increase in dry strength in the State" in the recent referendum. The figures show, it stated, that 350,337 wet and 156,402 dry votes were cast, a gain of 20,000 dry votes over the referendum of 1926.

AMERICAN SCHOOL SHIP TOWED TO ROTTERDAM

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—The American school ship Albatross, which was sold at auction in order to satisfy claims for overdue wages by her crew, left Hamburg on April 22 in tow of a Dutch tug for its new home port, Rotterdam.

The Albatross started out from Boston as a private naval school ship. Funds of the sponsors gave out when it reached Hamburg last August and parents of the few remaining boys on board had to send funds for their return passages.

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WHEN you step into a car or train, your stockings always show. How important it is that they are shapely and blend perfectly with your ensemble.

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Duz — THE OXYGEN SOAP POWDER WHITENS AND STERILIZES — Lge. Pkg. 19c

Blue Label Ketchup — Lge. Bot. 19c
Lunch Tongue — Armour's — 12 oz. Can 39c
Finast Mustard — Prepared — 8 oz. Jar 9c

Finast Beans — Oven Baked — 2 Lge. Cans 35c

Davis' Dry Yeast — POWDER BAKING — 12 oz. Can 21c
Finast Bartlett Pears — No. 2 Can 21c
Ocean Spray — CRANBERRY SAUCE — 4½ oz. Jar 9c

Crab Meat — Geisha or Namco — No. 1 Can 61c — No. ½ Can 31c

Hermits — Delicious Home-Made Quality — 2 Lbs. 33c
Evaporated Milk — LION, SEALECT, BORDEN, VAN CAMP'S — Tall Can 10c
Post Bran Flakes — Pkg. 10c

Kirkman's — SOAP POWDER — 3 Pkgs. 19c

Bananas — Choice Ripe Fruit — 4 Lbs. 25c
Wax Paper — For Lunches and Picnics — 3 80 Sheet Rolls 25c
Radio Ginger Ale — Contents — 2 Lge. Bots. 25c

Oakite — Cleans Aluminum, Porcelain, Silver, Tiles, etc. — 2 Pkgs. 25c

Sunbrite Cleanser — 4 Cans 19c
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Direct from Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery, owned by over 1000 farmers.

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IRELAND SEEN AS COUNTRY OF MUCH PROMISE

T. A. Smiddy Prints Glowing Picture of Agricultural and Industrial Progress

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—T. A. Smiddy, High Commissioner of the Irish Free State to Great Britain and ex-Minister to the United States, was the guest of honor at luncheon by the American Chamber of Commerce in London on April 23. He drew a glowing picture of the prosperity of one of the youngest countries in the sisterhood of nations. Ireland, he said, is no longer a poor country, the value of her people's holdings exceeding $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Smiddy who spent seven years in the United States spoke appreciatively of her generous help to the Irish Free State and told of the many opportunities in Ireland open to American capital and industry. "The Cork factory of Henry Ford," he said "is manufacturing and exporting tractors all over the world, including even the United States. Already the last vistige of landlordism are disappearing, the Free State having divided since 1922 nearly 1,000,000 acres into economic holdings and another 1,000,000 acres of arable land remains to be given to productive farmers.

"As a result of the improved agricultural conditions, the establishment of a credit association and other helpful bureaux, the dream of Sir Horace Plunkett is being realized. Irish bacon is bringing 144s. per hundredweight in the British market, compared with 132s. for the best Danish. Our dairy cows as a result of selective breeding have increased the average milk yield per cow from 400 to 700 gallons annually."

Mr. Smiddy, illustrating the openings for outside capital, said that the Irish Free State now imported 14 pairs of shoes for every 15 pair worn, although Ireland exported a vast quantity of hides for leather. A protective tariff of 15½ to 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem, which is being cautiously applied to certain manufactured articles, he said, justified itself by helping to establish 100 new factories, giving employment to 14,000 workers.

The River Shannon electrification scheme, the first part of which would be completed next October, the speaker declared would furnish the Irish Free State with cheap heat, light and power. At present there were 130 villages and towns of over 500 population in which the inhabitants were still using candles and kerosene lamps. The Government's effort to restore Ireland to the status it held in ancient times, when "it was the center of culture and learning in Europe," said Mr. Smiddy, was represented in the expenditure of 20 per cent of the national income on education.

FIVE DIECTORS NAMED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Press has re-elected four of its directors whose terms have expired and chosen Frederick E. Murphy of the Minneapolis Tribune to succeed as director the late H. V. Jones, of the Minneapolis Journal. The directors re-elected were: Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; B. H. Anthony, New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, and Robert McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin.

The board of directors elected the following officers: President, Mr. Noyes; first vice-president, Col. Robert Ewing, New Orleans Daily States; second vice-president, John Cowles, Des Moines Register; secretary, Jackson S. Elliott; treasurer, J. R. Youatt.

Way Is Opened to Clear Air of Cigarette 'Ads'

(Continued from Page 1)

where a legislative investigation was ordered into distribution of free samples of cigarettes to university students.

"Manufacturers of cigarettes, moreover, are defacing our landscapes with billboards showing little girls reclining in the arms of men, smoking cigarettes," the Senator said.

The Lennon bill would place a 2-cent stamp tax on each package of 20 cigarettes—estimated to yield about $4,000,000 in revenue. The bill purposes to reduce the general property tax by that amount.

Action Taken at Fargo, N. D.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D.—The Webber Poster Advertising Company of this city, which controls more than 95 per cent of the display boards in Fargo has covered up all posters which use "pretty girls' pictures to sell cigarettes." At the same time it notified all tobacco company clients that it will accept no further advertising of this type. The action follows a protest to the city government by the Horace Mann School Parent-Teacher Association that such type of poster advertising was designed to make thousands of children cigarette addicts.

Kansas Voices Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Kan.—At the closing session of the Congress of Kansas Parent-Teacher Associations, held at Dodge City, the members went on record against the advertising being carried on by those interested in the sale of tobacco. The resolution passed was worded as follows: "We view with indignation the lapse from good manners, good morals and sound sense on the part of those interested in the advertising and sale of tobacco and hereby express our protest against the same."

King Gives Thanks for His Recovery

George V, in Message to People, Expresses Gratitude for Subjects' Devotion

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—King George has written a message to the British nation, expressing gratitude for his deliverance from the experience through which he has just passed.

"As month after month went by," he said in part, "I learned of the widespread and loving solicitude with which the Queen and I were surrounded. I was able to picture to myself the crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates, and to think of the still greater number of those who, in every part of the Empire, were remembering me with prayers and good wishes. Realization of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life.

"It was an encouragement beyond description to feel that my constant and earnest desire had been granted—the desire to gain the confidence and affection of my people. My thoughts have carried me even further than this. I cannot dwell upon the generous sympathy shown to me by unknown friends in many other countries without a new and moving hope. I long to believe it possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship.

"I hope this message may reach all those, even in the remotest corners of the world, from whom I have received words of sympathy and good will."

British Labor Would Convert Industry From Private Gain to Public Service

ARTHUR HENDERSON

The following is an official statement of the British Labor Party's program.

By ARTHUR HENDERSON
Secretary of the British Labor Party

The Labor Party's policy is one of reconstruction, and it will help readers of The Christian Science Monitor to visualize the form of society we hope to construct. I will set out straight away the fundamental principles on which our policy rests.

First, we want to secure to every member of the community standards of life and employment which are necessary to a healthy, independent, self-respecting existence.

Second, we propose to convert industry step by step, and with due regard to the special needs and varying circumstances of different occupations, from the sordid struggle for private gain into co-operative undertakings, carried on for the service of the community and under its control.

Third, we would extend rapidly and widely those forms of social provision—education, public health, housing, pensions, care of the sick, maintenance during unemployment—in the absence of which the individual is the sport of economic chance and the slave of his environment.

Adjusting Taxation

Fourth, we intend to adjust taxation in such a way as to secure due provisions being made for the maintenance and improvement of the organization and technique of industry. The surpluses of wealth created by social effort should be applied by the society for the good of all.

Fifth, it is our aim to establish, throughout the world, peace, freedom and justice by removing from among the nations the root causes of international disputes; by securing the settlement of disputes by conciliation and all-in arbitration; by renouncing war as an instrument of national policy; by disarmament; by political and economic co-operation through the League of Nations and by mutual agreements with those states which have not yet become members of the League.

We make no secret of the fact that the first step in social reconstruction, in our view, must be to set firm ground beneath the feet of the workers of the Nation in place of a quaking morass in which they too often flounder today.

Cheapening of Production

We are utterly opposed to the attempts during recent years to cheapen production by reducing wages and attacking the standards of the workers. We believe high wages—with the increased purchasing power they release and the stimulus they impart to efficiency and economy in the conduct of industry—are the real key to the country's prosperity.

We stand for the full and immediate restoration to the workers of trade unions rights, for the improvement and extension of the various instruments of legislation which safeguard their industrial welfare, and for such legislative and industrial changes as may be necessary to carry into effect the principle of a living wage and a standard working week for all workers. There is one immediate problem to which we attach the utmost importance—unemployment. For years we have been urging other governments of this country to tackle the problem on a bold, comprehensive scale, but little has been done.

Problem of Unemployment

Unemployment totals have continued to mount, and at the end of last year they reached more than 1,500,000. We believe this huge wastage of the Nation's man-power cannot be justified in any way, whilst so many plans for the development of the national resources are waiting to be carried out. We would put to work without delay as many men as possible on the draining and reclamation of land, the construction of much-needed roads, on afforestation, electrical development, slum clearance and other schemes which would increase the Nation's wealth and provide work for willing hands.

At the same time we would ease the overcrowded labor market by taking two legislative steps which on their own merits are fully justified—raising the school-leaving age to 15 years with maintenance allowances, so that children might be enabled to continue at school, and the improvement of the old-age pensions schemes so that aged workers might be offered the opportunity of honorable retirement in the eventide of their lives.

Would Overhaul Industry

Furthermore, we would have industry—and especially its key services of finance, coal, power and transport—overhauled; we would put an end to profiteering and we would have the economic activities of the Nation placed on a sound basis. We would work for the removal of international barriers which impede the full development of trade and we would lose no time in restoring diplomatic and trade relations with Russia.

With a view to restoring agriculture to its rightful place in national economy and stemming the deterioration that has been taking place for many years past, we have prepared a radical scheme of reorganization. It involves the transference of agricultural land to national ownership, the improvement of marketing, the establishment of security of tenure for efficient agriculturists, the stabilization of prices by collective purchases of grain and meat and the elimination of the useless middlemen.

Farm-Workers' Wages

By these and other means, we can secure the improvement of the earnings of the farmer and the wages of the farm-workers—the latter to be guaranteed a reasonable minimum wage, enforceable by law. In the realm of social service, we stand for the provision of more houses for workers at reasonable rents; improved benefits under the unemployment and health insurance acts; better nursing, medical and maternity and child welfare services; more generous pensions for widows and the aged; and equal educational opportunities for all, with more scholarships and allowances, so that technical and higher education may be available for all who are capable of benefiting from its provision.

Our financial policy will involve several readjustments and alterations in view of the removing of the national burdens from those sections of the community on whom they press unfairly at the present moment and the transferring of them to shoulders better able to bear them.

Would Lighten Income Tax

We would abolish taxes on food and other necessaries of life and do away with protective duties. We would lighten income tax on smaller incomes. We would reduce expenditure on armaments. Any further revenue which might be needed to finance the expansion of social services so urgently necessary, we would raise by increasing the death duties on the large estates, increasing the income tax contribution from the larger incomes, taxing land values and establishing an additional graduated surtax on unearned incomes over £500 a year.

We would diminish those kinds of expenditure which add little or nothing to the national well-being and increase those whereby such well-being is promoted. In the matter of international relationships I have already outlined the basic principles of our policy.

The beneficent work done by the Labor Government in the cause of international peace concord during its brief period of office in 1924 is too well known to need more than passing reference.

Instead of assuming conflict and employing force, the policy of the Labor Party will be to secure peace through international co-operation. In a comparatively brief space it is impossible to catalogue the many measures of social and economic reform and reconstruction and the steps for the improvement of international relations that the Labor Government would take if given power.

I have indicated the direction, however, in which some of the more important of these would lie. But the party's whole policy can be summed up in one sentence. It stands for "the greatest good for the greatest number."

EXCESS CROPS SHOWN TO MEAN LOWER PRICES

Washington Warns Against Increasing Acreage on Garden Truck

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Department of Agriculture has issued a warning against unwise expansion of truck crop acreage, "aggravated by 'wildcat' plantings of promotion agencies."

A. W. McKay, a co-operative marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, urged the organization of strong co-operative associations by growers and interregional co-operation among those groups to prevent "such unwise expansion and to discourage promotional schemes which in many sections have resulted in large plantings of fruits and vegetable crops and long periods of low prices.

The acreage increase of lettuce and of strawberries is cited as unwise expansion. Lettuce acreage in the Imperial Valley was expanded from 20,000 in 1924 to 34,000 acres in 1927, the result being that growers received $4,796,000 for the 1927 crop whereas they had received over $6,000,000 for the smaller crop of 1924.

Strawberry acreage in Missouri was more than doubled from 1925 to 1928, with the result that the yield per acre decreased and the average price declined.

Oftentimes, Mr. McKay declares, when acreages are unduly expanded, prices are reduced to such a degree that a portion of the crop is never harvested. Last year, for example, more than 16,000 carloads of California grapes were left on the vines. Many thousands of acres of potatoes were not harvested, because prices did not justify the expense of digging and shipping the crop. In the case of the 1928 potato crop, large yields and expanded acreage combined to produce a burdensome surplus.

"These large wastes benefit no one," Mr. McKay says. "The consumer, as a rule, obtains little advantage from low prices to producers.

"There is need, first, for the development of large, efficient co-operatives within producing regions, which should operate as farmers' business organizations and assume direction of the quality and, as far as possible, of the quantity of products produced by their members.

"As a second step, co-operatives should agree upon a joint program with reference to production and marketing questions. With few exceptions the success with which the crop of one region is marketed is affected by the success or failure of other regions producing the same crop."

ASTOR ESTATE GETS $4,635,530 TAX REFUND

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven tax refunds are announced by the Internal Revenue Bureau, the largest being a refund of $4,635,530 to the estate of William Waldorf Astor, due to a decision in a United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Others were: the Hoffheimer Brothers Company, Cincinnati, O., $62,597; the Dallas Brass & Copper Company, Chicago, Ill., $31,212; the P. Lorillard & Co., New York, $236,554; the Fisk Rubber Company, New York, $216,269; Barker Brothers, Los Angeles, Calif., $42,553; the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, $259,097.

LAD FROM ANTARCTIC RETURNS FOR SUMMER

Middleboro (Mass.) Boy Has Young Friends Goggle-Eyed

MIDDLEBORO, Mass. (AP)—Ralph B. Denson, 17-year-old member of the Byrd South Polar Expedition, is at his home here. Small boys, their eyes bulging, surrounded Denson's home, and when he walked abroad, they dogged his footsteps.

Denson's persistence won him a place in the expedition. He was refused a berth at New York, but learning the Eleanor Bolling would touch at Norfolk he made his way there and applied again. A member of the crew wished to quit the ship there and Denson got his place. First he served as cook, but he grew tired of pots and pans and at his own request was assigned to the work of seaman and fireman.

He is one of 12 members of the expedition who have returned to their homes on leave, pending the next journey from Australia to the ice barrier with supplies in October.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. St. Louis, Mo.
2. The room to which Lincoln was taken after his assassination.
3. Santiago, Chile.
4. "Manly strength."
5. A tomato.

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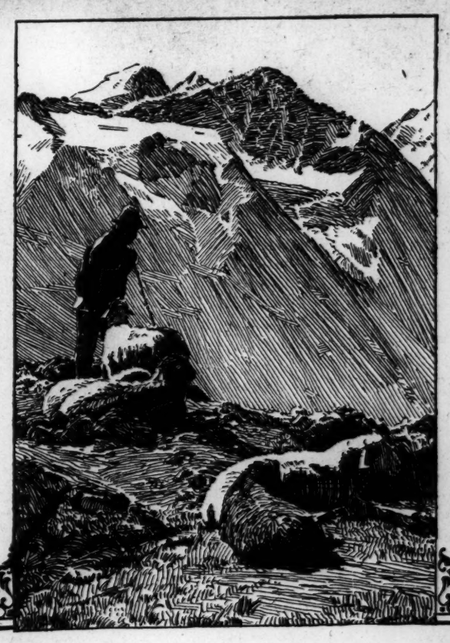

Touring Europe this year?
England, France, Switzerland, Italy? The Old World, with its background of history, with its masterpieces, its picturesque villages and quaint customs, is always a delight to the traveler.
But are you unacquainted with the hotels in foreign cities? When far away from home, when the money, the people, the cities and customs seem strange you can still find friendly hotels—friends whose names have become familiar through their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday. As you read the advertisements of hotels in the cities which you expect to visit, make a memorandum of the names for reference when traveling in Europe. We believe that your patronage of Monitor advertisers will add to the pleasure of your trip.
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BUDAPEST FAIR TO FOLLOW CLOSE AFTER PRAGUE

Vienna Event Revives Austria, and Czechs Look for Similar Results

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The two most important trade fairs in Central Europe, those of Vienna and Prague, have been held, only the Budapest Fair waiting over until the early days of May.

The Vienna authorities realize that there remains much still to be done before this city becomes a great international exchange of wares, as it was in pre-war days, and it is now planned to establish agencies of the fair in the leading cities of the world, in order to attract, not exhibitors, but buyers and general visitors.

Few American Cars at Vienna

Included within the Vienna Fair were 20 special exhibitions and a novel and most popular "inventors' exhibition." The automobile section supplied evidence of the growth of motor transport in this state. England is the chief source of supply for motorcycles, of which there are now about 35,000 in Austria, though Germany is becoming a stronger competitor in this field from year to year.

The absence of exhibits by the importers of American automobiles was explained by V. L. Stua, vice-president of their organization, as a protest against the low quota of American automobiles allowed to enter Austria.

Reports from the fancy leather goods, radio accessories and industrial art sections show that good trade was done.

The Prague Spring Fair

The most important feature of the Prague Spring Fair was the opening of the new five-storied palace, in which all future fairs will be housed. It is the largest building of its kind in Central Europe. Begun in 1925, and completed at a cost of 80,000,000 crowns ($2,500,000), it is intended to hold in it a permanent exhibition of samples for export.

The state railways of Poland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, etc., and the important North Sea harbors of Hamburg, Stettin and Danzig, as well as Trieste and the Danube ports of Braila and Galata, were represented in a way which emphasizes the significance of international transport agreements.

A few years ago the glass and gablonz ware industry was faced by a serious crisis, due to the fact that it could not hold its own in the world's markets. Standardization and increased efficiency were not easily carried out in an industry scattered throughout the valleys in the region of Gablonz, Northeast Bohemia—but it has been achieved.

This Spring Fair shows both in agriculture and industry the continued prosperity enjoyed by this state and this is confirmed by the reports issued of business transacted for the coming months.

BRIDGE AT ADELAIDE TO HAVE GARDEN VIEW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The City Council will shortly begin the erection of a concrete bridge over the Torrens at a cost of £79,000. The site is a most picturesque one, situated between the capital itself, and the northern suburb, and in the midst of civic gardens famous for ordered beauty.

The present bridge was built 52 years ago. The width of the new one will be 132 feet between inside faces of handrails, and the total length, 221½ feet. The river will be widened, and footpaths constructed under the bridge along each bank. Near the bridge is a public rendezvous of lawns sloping to the river. On summer nights bands play in the municipal rotunda while carnivals take place on the lake.

Czechs to Observe 1000th Anniversary of King Wenceslas

Memory of Vaclav the Good Will Be Honored With Much Ceremony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — This year, from May on, is largely set apart by the Czechoslovak Government for celebrations of the 1000th anniversary of King Vaclav (Wenceslas), known to English speaking people through the Christmas Carol,

Good King Wenceslas looked out
On the feast of Stephen.

Many do not know that the legend of the royal friend of the poor was in all probability brought to England by Anne of Bohemia, the bride of Richard II of England in 1382. Out of compliment to the English visitors to Prague for the celebrations, the carol will be sung in Czech translation.

Just as the immense equestrian statue of Vaclav dominates the finest street in Prague, so does the memory of Vaclav the Good play a dominant part in Czech patriotism. It is very significant to notice that Bohemia's great men have always been humanitarians and thinkers rather than warriors. One has only to think of Jan Hus, Jan Komensky (Comenius), Palacky, and lastly Masaryk to realize the truth of this statement.

A Wenceslas exhibition will be arranged at the castle, at which paintings and historical evidence relating to the king will be exhibited. Dr. Podlaha, the Bishop, will lend his private collection for the occasion. The stadium in Letha, opened for the Sokol Congress, will be used for the tournaments of the International Student Associations. Dvorak's oratorio, "Saint Ludmila," and J. B. Foerster's "Holy Wenceslas" are to be given. In September memorial lectures on the significance of Vaclav in Czech history are to be given in all the schools and universities. A special film, of 5000 feet, has been prepared to show the life of the national hero.

On Sept. 28 the St. Vitus Cathedral of many towers, which overlooks the Moldau and the old and new cities of Prague, will be formally opened. For some time it has been given over to repair and restoration. In the process a still older church was discovered under the present one, and is now being excavated.

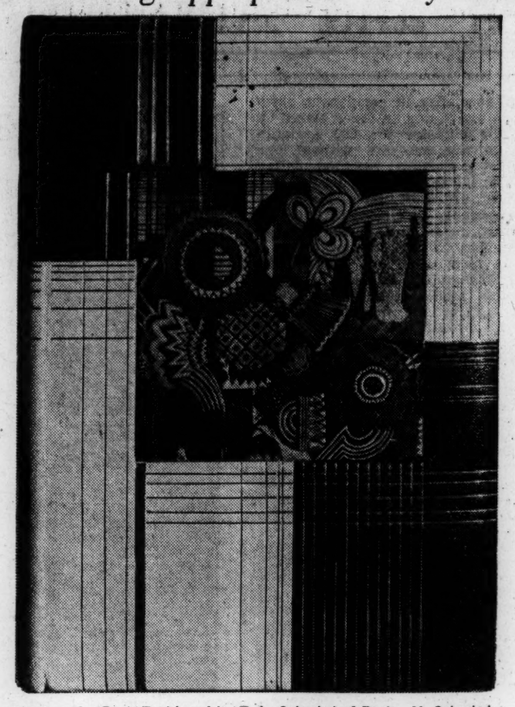
Capital Penalty Enters Politics in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Capital punishment, a topic which in most countries interests mostly lawyers and criminals, is one of the principal points of contention between the two traditional political parties of Colombia.

The Liberals for the last 50 years have seized upon every occasion to attack capital punishment, while the Conservatives have defended it as a necessary evil.

In spite of the fact that continual debate has exhausted almost every argument for and against capital punishment, the coming presidential campaign will be based largely on this topic.

With Binding Appropriate to Story Within



Binding of a Book Fashioned by F. L. Schmied of Paris. M. Schmied Chooses the Paper, Type, Binding, and Does the Decorating and Illustrating—Producing a Book That Expresses the Idea and Atmosphere of Its Story in a Union of the Bookmaker's Arts.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

FRANCOIS LOUIS SCHMIED is fortunate among men and unusual among artists. He has reached the place today where he can take any story he will, illustrate it according to his fancy, do his own engraving, choose his own type, publish and put the book of his creating on the market. As the etcher draws but a hundred or a few more prints from a single copper plate, so does M. Schmied limit his editions to a like number. A book issued at about $30 has been known to reach, before a great time had passed, a value of $1000.

The demand for the productions from the modest presses of M. Schmied surpasses his wish to fulfill it—which is an odd way to put it, but which is a fact. Offers to expand have been rejected, and art for its own sake remains his sole consideration.

This happy position has not been achieved in a day. His father was German-Swiss, his mother French. As a boy, François Louis came to France, his mother's country, and proceeded to study painting. He later became naturalized, and when the last war came he served with distinction at the front.

Besides his painting, he has mastered the technique of engraving, knows the process of binding a book, has studied typography and the mechanical end of publishing a book. Years and years of application to the end of making the book beautiful stand behind those born from his presses today.

M. Schmied approaches his subject as an architect. The story is the central theme. Then it grows; it expands; it is to him something moving, always colorful. Mentally he spreads the motif of manuscript over the given area of a page, and then he sketches in major letters, border decorations, and the main illustration. The text he next fits in, and chooses for type that which best accords with the temper of the tale and the color tones employed. The paper is of finest texture, and the binding corresponds in taste to the high intent of the rest of the book. When completed, the volume stands as a unit, complete and satisfying.

Modern Yet Greek and Oriental

There is a sixteenth century illustration by a Persian, you exclaim on examining a page of "The Song of Songs." Mark the rich blues, the gold and the red. There is one surely done by a Greek artist, you remark on seeing a page from Alfred de Vigny's "Daphné." But how modern! escapes you as you move through the illustrations for Paul Fort's "Ballades Françaises." Such is this art of Schmied. He is modern. At the same time he is Greek in the purity of his lines, and even Oriental at times in the judicious exploitation of rich colors. If this man were to do one thing, he would probably attract attention enough, but he remains peculiarly unique because he is artist, etcher, printer and successful in all he does.

The workship of Schmied at 74 bis Rue Hallé is an unobtrusive little building of two stories and high studio windows. Here are the presses and additional smaller rooms where other details of the books than their printing are executed. Here also is the apartment of the publisher. At the front of the house is a large room, his own private office. He is architect of the house, and the room indicates an orderly minded owner. The furnishings are simple and quiet, but modern and comfortable. A special bookcase contains his various editions.

Builder as Well as Artist

Schmied is a tall, erect and powerfully built man, faultlessly dressed in an easy, unconventional way. He wears a short black beard, but no flowing artist's tie. No, there is decidedly about him the atmosphere of builder as well as artist. Engineer, architect, call him what you will, but remember he deals for rivets and wood with type and paints.

Talking with Schmied, one understands the core of his work to be after all his love for art. Circumstances and his interests have enabled him to express this most distinctly as a maker of beautiful books. The production of such a book is to him his art. He has brought new life to xylography, making monochrome and polychrome wood-engraving harmonize with the typographical characters.

Twenty to 25 wood blocks are sometimes required to reproduce a single original in colors, and each wood block is used as one prints black characters. Books have been two to three years in the making. There is nothing haphazard in the labors of M. Schmied, and nothing is traced to chance. The hundred to 150 copies of a book are brought off the presses with all the care that an etcher pulls a print from a plate. The books are signed and numbered, and rightly so, for Schmied has evolved, it would seem, a new art in combining so many with such grace.

Make Advertising Attractive, Aim of Big Berlin Show

Experts Preparing Exhibits for World Exposition to Be Held in Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Advertising methods in use throughout the world are being gathered for inclusion in the International Advertising Exposition, which will be held in Berlin from Aug. 10 to Sept. 8, to which delegates to the International Advertising Association's convention in Berlin, Aug. 12-15, have been invited. The purpose of the exposition is to present a "comprehensive survey of the historical development, practical execution, industry, art and science of advertising."

A compilation of world literature on advertising, with a reading and sales room, will be part of the exposition, which will be housed in the Kaiserdamm exposition halls. Exhibits will be built around the subject "advertising and the city," with displays showing how proper advertising not only protects the city's appearance, but lends it new attractions.

Under the heading "community advertising," a review of modern tourist traffic promotion in various countries will be presented, while the language of the display window will be translated into exhibits on "Show-Window Street."

The German exhibitors are particularly interested in the matter of artistic expression as an advertising factor, and the highest achievements of German advertising art will be on display. Other exhibits will trace the history of advertising, and numerous booths will be available for individual displays showing what advertising has meant to advertisers, and for special exhibits of various states and countries.

Industrial exhibitions will include displays on the graphic arts, newspapers and periodicals, bookbinding, signs and interior store decorations, window displays, light displays, direct mail, wrappers, car cards, advertising photography, film advertising, novelties, advertising vehicles and advertising through uniforms.

Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, in a recent indorsement of the coming convention of the International Advertising Association, said:

"This convention of advertising men will be a means of improving economic relations and bringing nations of the world together."

He pointed out that Dr. Hans Luther, the former Chancellor, was president of the convention and that Dr. Stresemann, Foreign Minister, and the Government of the Reich are behind the endeavor.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES ARE UNITED ON DEBTS

Years-Long Negotiations Over Financial Issues End in Agreement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The final phase in the long story of the negotiations which have been in progress over a great number of years with the object of placing the finances of Australia on a better basis has been reached by the introduction into the Federal Parliament of a bill to validate a financial agreement entered into between the Commonwealth Parliament and the governments of the six states. The endeavor to reach some permanent basis of financial relationship between the Commonwealth and the states has been proceeding ever since federation was established in 1901, all the various arrangements which have been in operation at various times since then having been of a temporary nature only.

At the outset of federation when the Commonwealth took over from the states the right of collecting all the customs duties for Australia, it was agreed to compensate the states for this loss of their principal source of revenue by paying to them a proportion of such revenue.

New Arrangement Made

That arrangement continued until 1910 when it was agreed that a new arrangement under which the Commonwealth would pay to each of the states 25s. a head of their population annually should come into force for a period of 10 years. With this arrangement the states were more or less satisfied, but the Commonwealth was not because in that period the great war took place, and the Commonwealth had virtually to assume the responsibility for Australia as a whole. A greatly increased financial burden was imposed upon the Commonwealth thereby and that added responsibility amounts now to the payment of about £30,000,000 a year more than had to be met when the per capital payment of 25s. a head was agreed upon.

In 1919 proposals were put before the states for a reduction of these payments on the basis of 2s. 6d. a head a year until the payment had been reduced to 10s. a head. That was rejected by the states. Nothing further was done, and the payments of 25s. continued, but in 1923 the present Government, led by Stanley M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, came into office and that government took the matter up again, pursuing it ever since in a way which some of its critics have described as relentless.

Per Capita Payments Withdrawn

The Federal Government claims that the states have no moral or legal right to any particular payment from the Commonwealth, but its objective has been to remove the states from the uncertainty of their position and place them upon a basis of definite security. It has claimed that this position will never be reached so long as the legislation providing for the payment of 25s. a head remains on the statute book, and in 1927 this legislation was repealed.

Eventually the present agreement was accepted by the state premiers and ratified by their respective parliaments but an alteration of the Federal Constitution was necessary before the Commonwealth could enter into any such financial agreement with the states. Authority to make such an alteration was obtained from the electors by means of a referendum and the way is now open for the Commonwealth Parliament to validate the agreement.

State Debts Transferred

Under the agreement the Commonwealth will relieve the states by taking over the whole of their past debts amounting to about £600,000,000 and making provision for meeting £7,500,000 of the interest on those debts, the remainder of the interest to be met by the states themselves. Provision is made for sinking fund of 7s. 6d per cent on these debts, the Commonwealth to find 2s. 6d. per cent of this amount. This sinking fund will insure that the debts will be extinguished in 58 years. There will be a sinking fund of 10s. per cent of which the Commonwealth will contribute 5s. per cent.

As showing that as a result of state competition for loans Australian credit has suffered in the eyes of the money market authorities, it may be mentioned that had the credit been as high for Australia as was that of New Zealand, Australia would have obtained £1,000,000 more loan money in 1927 for the amount of interest paid.

BRAZILIAN FRUIT EXPORTED

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (By U. P.)—Fruit growing is on the increase in Rio Grande do Sul, with oranges heading the list of exports, most of the shipments being made to the neighboring republics of Uruguay and Argentina. Exportation from this state has grown from 70,112 tons in 1924 to 96,364 tons in 1928.

JUGOSLAVS PLAN NEW SHIPS FOR TOURIST TRAFFIC

Government Budget Provides Subsidy of £2,000,000 to Build More Vessels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A subsidy of £2,000,000, spread over 10 years, is to be provided in the forthcoming Jugoslav budget for the construction of new ships for the Dalmatian coastal trade and the majority of these vessels are to be built in Great Britain, B. N. Banaz, director of the Jugoslav Lloyd, said in an interview here.

The coastal traffic on the Jugoslav side of the Adriatic is mainly for tourists anxious to see the attractions of this favored region. The "season" lasts for about eight months of the year and most of the traveling is done by day. There are already seven or eight well-appointed ships plying between the various ports but the growing volume of traffic makes it necessary to add to their number, Mr. Banaz said.

The Jugoslav mercantile marine has grown in the past 10 years from about 100,000 to 300,000 tons, of which the share of the Jugoslav Lloyd—an amalgamation of two older companies which took effect on Jan. 1, of this year—is 26 steamers aggregating 230,000 tons. Apart from the coastal trade, the traffic is mainly with South America, particularly the Argentine and Chile.

In the latter country, Croatian capitalists own large nitrate interests which enable them to carry on a considerable trade with Egypt, where fertilizers are in great demand. The chief export of the Dalmatian ports is timber, most of which comes to Britain in exchange for coal.

"All we lack is the birdie!"

Spring time is every day so far as family wash is concerned in this modern laundry—and every night, too, for that matter, because of our "overnight wash." But there are many articles of household use that come to us at the housecleaning seasons only. Don't hesitate to send curtains, rag carpets, dusters, and other such odds and ends along with your regular bundle. We can wash practically anything that pure soap and soft water will effect. If you have any doubts, of course, phone one of our young ladies.

LLoydbrook 2161

SEMLEY-CHEW TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD. 175 OSSINGTON AVE., TORONTO

Dunlop's Limited

Choice Flowers

8 and 10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto, Canada
Phone Main 1423

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OWENS-ELMES LIMITED
FOOTWEAR
89 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Infants' Wear Department Third Floor

English Frocks

for tiny girls are prettily hand-smocked. Duo Fleurs, Liberty prints, dotted Swiss muslins are equally dainty. At 4.95 to 9.95.

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TORONTO, CANADA

Miss Puritan says: Call TRINITY 0812

"I'll do your washing and ironing for a dollar or so a week."

Puritan Laundress Service
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
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"Bredin's Bread is Best"

HAVE OUR salesman call—and judge for yourself.

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for grass courts. Anchorage below ground enabling mowing machine to run over it.
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for cups and glasses, for picnics, sports, clubs, etc Apply for particulars.
Castings in All Metals
for mechanical, electrical and civil engineering trades.
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If in Croydon meet at — Grant's

The Store for Everything in Ladies' and Kiddies' Wear, also Soft Furnishing, Household Linens, China, Glass, Confectionery, etc.
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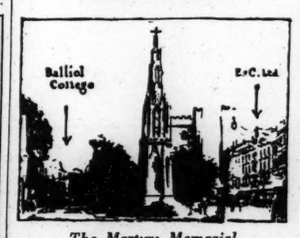
Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear



The Martyrs Memorial

VISITORS to Oxford will find every comfort provided in this modern Store with its rest rooms, writing room, cloak rooms, and
Restaurant
(Second Floor)
Overlooking the spires and Pinnacles of this famous University
Two lifts to all Floors

TOMATOES
Choice hot house tomatoes in 6-lb baskets at market prices sent to any address in the United Kingdom.
ARTHUR HIGGS
Delancey, Guernsey, Channel Islands

The Agency of Success

EVERY firm utilising the printing and advertising services of Cross-Courtenay Ltd. is a successful firm. This cannot be coincidence.

One Cross-Courtenay client was able, last year, to report doubled profits.

Another enjoyed a more than quintupled turn-over.

A third felt the benefit of Cross-Courtenay service after two advertisements had appeared; and a fourth said "Very pleased with results." Here, then, is an agency proving its ability to increase turn-over and profits.

★*Cross-Courtenay were selected to design and produce the New Book of the New Ford Car. Have you seen a copy?*

Will you investigate this service? An enquiry will incur no obligation.

Cross-Courtenay LIMITED
(EDWARD R. CROSS) Chairman
ST. JAMES HOUSE
44 BRAZENNOSE ST.
MANCHESTER

'Phone: Cent. 1834 (2 lines)
Telegrams: "Creative, Manchester"

25-27-29 George Street HENRI ET CIE CROYDON
MAISON DE GENRE
LADIES' TAILORS FURRIERS MILLINERS
GOWNS BLOUSES SPORTS WEAR
"CROYDON'S LEADING SPECIALTY HOUSE"

Style says Flannels for Boys this Summer

Sensible summer flannels have deservedly attained popularity. In "Sunland" flannel suits, a free-limbed youngster can be active and forgetful without constant reminder of his clothes. For "Sunland" are strongly built, tough-wearing and tug-resisting suits. They are shapely, and tailored to keep their shape.

"Sunland" Flannels are made in three qualities, respectively GUARANTEED to give three, four and six months solid wear. There are three shades of grey to each quality. Blazers are in blue and brown.

SUNLAND FLANNELS

TO TAILORS AND STORES
Representation is offered in those towns not already served with "Sunland" Flannels and "Tugela" School Clothes for Boys.

SUNDERLAND & WILTON LTD., LEEDS, ENGLAND

Guaranteed Tailoring
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear
THE Fifty Shilling TAILORS
TRADE 50 50 MARK

LONDON DEPOTS: 95, 97 & 99 Oxford St.; 110-111 Strand; 98-99 Cheapside.
CROYDON: 114 North End 75-77 Church St.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.; 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.; 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St.; 22/24 Oldham St.; 35 Market St.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 120 Yorkshire St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 3-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

When Speech Is Golden

LIKE many another successful business woman, Eve VeVerka, now an active member of the staff of the Irish and Scottish Damask Linen Guild, found herself suddenly confronted with the problem of immediate self-support. While this was a surprise, it was not a discouragement to this very practical young southern woman. She argued that if many another untrained woman had been forced by circumstances to make a niche for herself in the business world, there was nothing to keep her from doing the same. With this in view, she began a mental inventory of what qualifications she could turn into business assets. Despite her undaunted optimism, however, she failed to discover any outstanding talent that seemed marketable. Her only capabilities appeared to be social and civic ones—the knack of entertaining in her own home easily and delightfully and a somewhat unusual ability to arouse interest and raise money for club and community enterprises. Miss VeVerka had some knowledge of dramatics and much originality of presentation, and had observed that her audiences not only listened to what she said, but usually acted upon it. Yes, she decided she was a persuasive speaker. In fact, she recalled once having been awarded a prize by her home town for having raised the maximum of funds for some important improvement not covered by the regular budget.

While wondering if these qualifications could be capitalized in the business world, an unexpected trip to Boston resulted in contacts with members of a national organization, and she was given an opportunity to sell a form of educational service to a list of outstanding business men. This lasted a year and proved to Miss VeVerka that what she had considered merely a social talent was in reality a valuable business asset. She liked to talk and her talking brought results.

Where Modesty Won

At the close of this first business engagement it was suggested to Miss VeVerka that she apply for a position as hostess-lecturer with the Irish and Scottish Damask Linen Guild, which was establishing a staff for a special type of promotional work that would appeal to the woman entertaining in her own home. As this seemed to offer an unusual field for combining her ability as hostess and her success in public speaking, Miss VeVerka made application and was granted an interview with the committee.

"I shall always remember that interview," said Miss VeVerka, smiling reminiscently. "I don't know how many men were in the room, but each one had some unexpected question to ask me. To most of them I was obliged to give an honest though negative answer. 'Well, then, you don't want the job?' said the chairman. 'Oh, but I do; I want it very much,' I answered promptly and decidedly. 'My personal likes and dislikes mustn't count in business, and, besides, they can be changed. While they're changing I promise you they won't interfere with my success.' So I was accepted as an applicant and started on a two months' intensive course on linens, their care and especially their many new uses for the modern hostess. I learned afterward that I was the only applicant who did not overrate her previous success and who showed any originality regarding ways of presenting table linen in the foremost shops of the United States. I really felt I had landed an international job as American representative of a foreign organization."

"A Home Not a House"

Having had her own home and enjoying the pleasure of entertaining, Eve VeVerka's linen promotion work is quite naturally planned on "Back-to-the-Home" lines, and she has taken for her slogan, "A Home Not a House," in the hope of beguiling the modern woman with the beauty of home hospitality as expressed in tableware, with especial emphasis on choice linens. To watch this hostess-lecturer, as well as listen to her during one of her talks, is to understand how she influences not only her audience but the subsequent sale of the goods she promotes.

Miss VeVerka lectures with several display tables to illustrate her ideas. Commencing with five tables, she increased them to 10, and then to 16, and felt that this was the maximum display. However, within four weeks she was urged to make a return visit to the store where she had exhibited the 16 tables and asked to increase the exhibit. The result was a 30-table showing, with furnishings drawn from 16 departments, in order to present an extensive exposition of correct tableware ensembles. Between 300 and 400 women were present at each of the five lectures and took an active interest in the tables and their characteristic settings. Each of the 30 tables represented an arrangement for a particular occasion and bore an explanatory card: "Bon Voyage," "Breakfast for Two," "After Theater Supper," and the like. In addition were shown more obvious settings for informal and formal meals.

Even in her comparatively short business career Miss VeVerka has learned the commercial value of cooperation, and, to go a step further, generosity. She takes delight in having as many departments as possible contribute to the displays she supervises, even though her individual interest is the item of linen only. Traceable sales were reported by each of the 16 departments contributing details for the display just referred to, the largest and most gratifying to Miss VeVerka, from an unselfish standpoint, being the sale of seven sets of dining-room furniture, similar to those used in the settings of her display tables. As to the increased sale of linens, she had the satisfaction of knowing that her efforts resulted in sales exceeding those of any other year in the history of the store, the increase being particularly on the finest of damask cloths, which are considered the backbone of the department.

Always Something to Learn

At the present time, Miss VeVerka has engagements in large stores all over the United States and some have already return dates. In some of the smaller cities, the visit of this charming hostess-lecturer is something of a social as well as a commercial affair, the club women of the city sponsoring the event and taking turns in introducing the speaker, as she often gives two lectures a day for a week at the same store. It is the universal opinion of the management of each shop where such a display has been staged that it forms a friendly contact between the customer and the store, and that the customer is more likely to drop into the department for later purchases if she has seen the display.

In her field of work Miss VeVerka has to keep informed as to the most modern uses for linens as they enter the home, either in a utilitarian or decorative way. Linen in tapestry designs is now in vogue as an all-the-year-round upholstery and drapery fabric and is by no means confined to summer furnishings. Such items Miss VeVerka casually promotes by their introduction as backgrounds for his display tables. To keep up with the constantly changing phases of her job means keen observation, constant alertness, and strict attention to detail; for, as Miss VeVerka expresses it, "it's just a case of one interesting thing leading to another, which is about the best thing one can say for any business. There's something to learn every minute!"

A Firm of Women Engineers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ATALANTA, a firm of engineers entirely run by women, derives its name from the famous classic legend of Atalanta's race. In this case the competitors are not suitors but hard-headed business men.

Eight years ago Miss Annette Ashberry and a small number of women who had had experience in aircraft work during the war started a little workshop. The Hon. Lady Parsons has always been keenly interested, and is head of the firm, which is gradually building up a reputation for accurate and reliable work. With the increase of business the plant has been gradually enlarged, and today there are 18 workers and openings for more.

Atalanta is a name well known in many parts of the world in connection with a patent screwdriver. Over 17,000 of these ingenious screwdrivers have been sold, and the busy little workshop is turning them out as quickly as possible to meet the present demand.

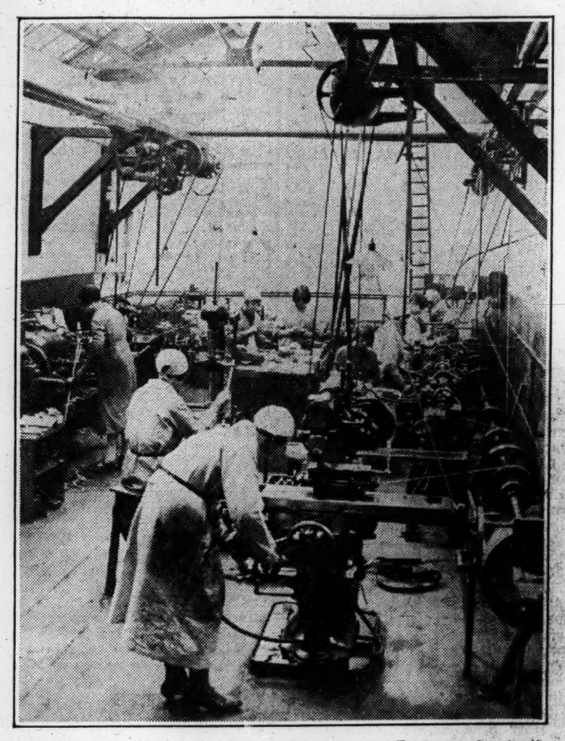
Girls may enter the firm on leaving school and by steady application become skilled workers in three years. Only those who are keen on their work and wish to follow engineering as a career are encouraged to remain. Each worker feels that the machine she controls belongs to her, and that it is to her credit to get the best possible results out of it. Skilled workers set the machines for less experienced operators. The maintenance of the plant, including repairs, is carried out by the staff.

Most of the work carried out by the firm requires great accuracy. They specialize in component parts to fine limits, and an order placed by the Air Ministry for 500 Atalanta Chucks was accepted without one reject—an excellent recommendation considering the high standard of that ministry. Aircraft parts, for which an extremely high standard must be satisfied, form an important branch of the firm's work.

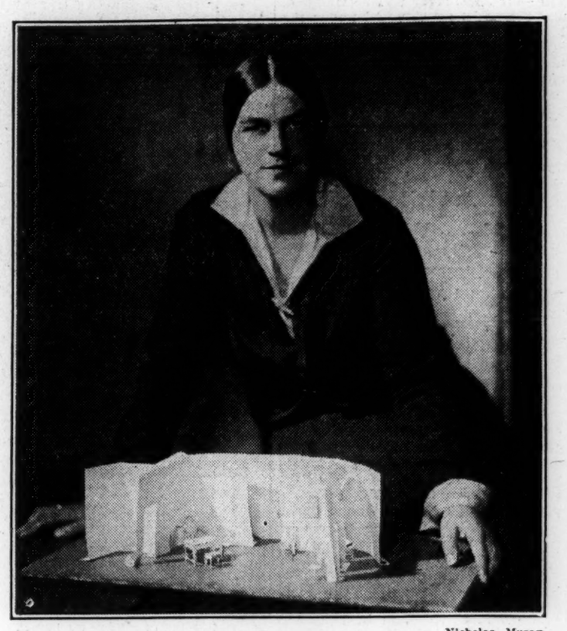
The most ambitious undertaking of Atalanta up to date is a complete working model of a rotary drying machine for the Science Museum, South Kensington, London. The placing of the order with the only firm of women engineers in England was not only a great honor, but a proof of the prestige already acquired by this earnest group of workers. To have carried out the order—the model is the result of eight months' labor—to the satisfaction of the authorities is a very considerable achievement. This is the first time a model for the South Kensington Science Museum has been made by women.

So well satisfied was the British Broadcasting Corporation with orders placed with the firm that through its recommendation Atalanta are now working for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. At the moment they are engaged on oil filled high voltage neutrodyne condensers for high-power stations.

Miss Ashberry, who is the manager, was accepted as a member of the Society of Engineers five years ago, and is still the only woman member.



The Workshop of Atalanta Limited, a Firm of Women Engineers, Constantly Busy on Government Contracts.



Nicholas Muray

Mrs. Kate Drain Lawson, Technical Director of the Theater Guild, With One of Her Model Stage Sets.

A Woman Technical Director on Broadway

By DORA ALBERT

ON A bright spring morning, about seven years ago a woman with chestnut-brown hair and eyes of deepest hazel applied for a position with the Equity Players as super or extra for two days in an old Spanish drama, "Malvaloca," in which Jane Cowl was playing the lead. Thus Kate Drain Lawson started on her professional career as an extra in a mob scene.

But once behind the curtains she invaded the sanctum of the wardrobe mistress and offered to snip and to sew and to help pick the costumes for the play. She told how, longing to be a dancer, she had just returned from Spain, where for many months she had practiced intricate dancing steps. And because the play was Spanish, and no one knew as much as Kate Lawson did about Spanish dancing shoes, her help was eagerly accepted. Soon the directors of the theater discovered that she knew as much about their other problems as she did about Spanish shoes. Her knowledge of scenery and costumes and her talents as a carpenter so far outweighed her thespian talents that she was appointed assistant art director to Woodman Thompson. Mrs. Lawson never went back into rehearsals again. Out of the mob of extras she had taken her place with the directors of the theater.

Called to the Theater Guild

The first time Mrs. Lawson was called in by the Theater Guild she was given a temporary position for two weeks supervising the making, cutting, and purchase of 108 extra peasant costumes for "Goat Song." One of the most difficult tasks she had to perform in this connection was to make the newly purchased clothes look old and worn, yet bright in color.

"The costumes," she relates, "had to be made to look as if they had been worn again and again, yet it was necessary that they retain the bright luster that peasant clothes generally have. I had to spray them, tear them, put acids on them, rip them in pieces and put them together again. One of the most difficult tasks of the technical director of a theater is aging clothes, rugs, and furniture. to make them look as if they had been lived with."

A few weeks later Mrs. Lawson was called in by the Guild again to paint costumes on muslin for the carnival scene in "The Chief Thing," a Russian play. Here, too, she made her last entrance and exit in a theatrical rôle, as Legire, the beautiful Christian martyr.

Since that time Mrs. Lawson has been under regular yearly contract with the Theater Guild. Her work includes every technical duty in the theater from picking out for the actors ties "the color of hope" to checking pay rolls. She selects the furniture and costumes for all the productions of the Guild, which often has six subscription plays running at the same time. She draws blue prints to represent the settings and plans. She helps the leading players pick out their clothes. She directs property men, electricians, and carpenters, and works out the arrangements for thunder, lightning, the sound of winds, rain, the steady dripping of a waterfall.

Ingenuity to the Fore

"Stage thunder," said Mrs. Lawson, "is produced on huge drums. When I was shopping recently for 'Marco Millions' I sought for drums in Chinese and Japanese stores and in music stores; and tried the experiment of manufacturing drums by covering a nail keg with hide. Finally, I manufactured drums out of wooden chopping bowls. Yes, with my own hands, I manufactured the drums used in 'Marco Millions,' although in addition to these home-made drums we also had Chinese drums and the regular orchestra drums.

"For 'Wings Over Europe' I had to purchase a hand organ that would play the tunes, 'The Minstrel Boy to the War Has Gone' and 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' Finding no hand organ that could play the tune of this hymn, I substituted one which could play 'Abide With Me' "

Among the many strange things for which Mrs. Lawson has had to do shopping was a goat. "The goat purchased was brought each morning to the theater by a man driving a delivery wagon with a horse and was taken back to the stable each evening. We paid $56 a week for that goat—more than many a small-time super receives," she said.

Then Mrs. Lawson had to get a chow puppy for "Marco Millions." But because a puppy of this type rapidly takes on large dimensions, a brand-new puppy had to be rented every month. When the play went on the road, Mrs. Lawson had to find a dog that would not grow up. A Pekingese was substituted for the chow.

"Another problem I encountered," says Mrs. Lawson, "was finding a large number of whistles for the boat race on the river in 'Strange Interlude.' All the little boats on the river tooted; but we had to have a greater variety of sounds than that; and so I directed all the stage hands to make themselves into boat whistles and to toot from behind the scenes. That gave us variety and the personal note."

No Eyes for the Clock

Mrs. Lawson generally spends 12 to 14 hours a day on her work, one of the most exacting jobs in the theater. At one time when she was organizing the costumes for "Macbeth," she did not go home for four days and three nights.

"One of the chief problems which the technical director of a theater must meet," she declares, "is the conservation of time and money. Producers demand the highest quality at the least possible expense. One way in which to solve this problem is to buy furniture and clothes not necessarily where they are the most artistic but where the people in the play would have bought them. If I am planning a set of small-town furniture, for instance, I buy it in the cheaper stores, and in the end get a setting which may not be as beautiful as an expensive one but is far more characteristic."

Mrs. Lawson was born in Spokane, Wash., where she studied mechanical drawing and design. In a private girls' school in Canterbury, known as the Laurels, she continued her work in drawing and rendering, a training that has been invaluable to her in designing stage sets.

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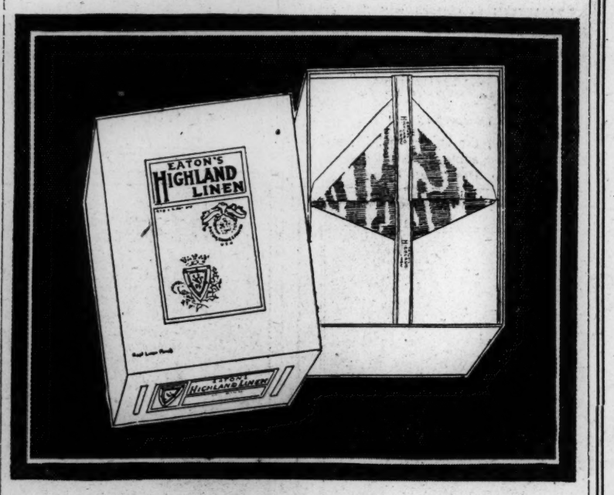

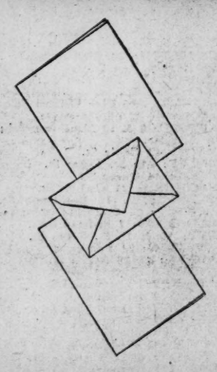

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A Shop Where the Twain Do Meet

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE windows of the Near East Relief Shop at 46 East Forty-sixth Street are gay with the work of the embroiderer, the weaver, the potter and the rug maker. Among the many little shops of amazing beauty in this city of a thousand-and-one æsthetic displays, why is it that this special store is particularly irresistible in its invitation to enter and look around? But then—"'Why not?' said the March Hare." For here beauty is interwoven with human drama. The wares so radiantly displayed are the work of men and women familiar with sorrow, with hope and with courageous labor. The lovely handwork is symbolical of a struggle to live and to live more abundantly.

Miss E. Louise Marks is in charge of the shop, and this fact is vital to its interest, for Miss Marks worked after the armistice in the orphanages of the Haskell Mission, conducted by Herbert Hoover, in the Near East, and she knows all about the story which lies behind the shop. As she spreads out before the interested visitor—who does not need to be a purchaser to secure a welcome—the embroideries and weavings from Syria, from Persia, from Armenia, Turkey and Greece, she relates interesting facts about the designs, showing how these are localized and distinguishable. The evolution of stitches, the path of the shuttle, the mystery of glazes, the technique of the rug maker are themes redundant with romance as Miss Marks discusses them, illustrating her points with the lovely objects in her care.

Shaping the Future

Much is added to the interest of living if one realizes that it is through the daily experiences which pile themselves up into enriching backgrounds the individual gains in expression of his powers. After formal education, planned for definite ends, has ceased, begin those random adventurings with circumstance which lead none can foretell where, but which unfold character and the course it will run. The war intervened in Miss Marks' life, and initiated a long chain of events by determining her to go with the Third Army Division to the centers of German occupation in Europe as canteen worker for the Y. M. C. A. After the armistice a number of Third Division women were dispatched to the famine area of the Near East, and Miss Marks volunteered for this service.

Her first station was the orphanage at Erivan, at the foot of Mt. Ararat, on the Persian border. But presently Turkish and Bolshevist uprisings led to the evacuation of the orphanage and the removal of the workers to Alexandroble, in Georgia. Here was initiated educational work in agriculture and the crafts. So great, however, was the need of food among the natives that it was difficult to make crops grow because the seeds, as soon as they were put into the ground, were dug up and eaten. The roots of grass were another staple food.

Economies and Ingenuities

Economies undreamed of in normal life were practiced here, where a long breadline had daily to be served, and where the cry for work and wages was insistent. For instance, the tin containers in which arrived the army rations on which the orphanage was fed, were used for shingling and for beating out implements of one kind and another.

In 1920 Miss Marks proceeded to the orphanage in Samsun, in Turkey. Apparent dearth of materials made difficult for a time the development of craftwork, so there was great rejoicing when was discovered one day a large supply of DMC spool cotton. This had arrived just before war was declared, and had been stored away as temporarily useless on the top shelves of bankrupt stores. The shopkeepers welcomed as a godsend the custom of the orphanage, and sold to it at a greatly reduced price the entire stock of spool cotton. It was devoted to the making of Limerick lace. This lace was introduced into the Near East in the seventeenth century when Irish nuns, escaping across Europe away from persecution, taught it to the Armenian women in whose country they took refuge. Preserving its Irish name, it became the national lace of Armenia. Now, encouraged by the plethora of cotton thread, feminine hands again became busy with the curious fabrication of this textile, which is, one might say, crocheted with an ordinary sewing needle, that in trained hands accomplishes all the stitches required for seven patterns of this cushionless, bobbinless lace of open mesh and extraordinary endurance. Its export may be counted as the beginning of sales in the United States of Near Eastern work for the benefit of the craftsmen, their compatriots and neighbors.

However, after a time, the foreign market had all it wanted of this lace, and in order to continue exports of native crafts, for which there were no materials at hand, the uniforms of the women workers were cut up and made into richly embroidered household articles. Then a second wonderful thing occurred. A ship arrived bringing large supplies of Irish linen. This, too, was bought by the orphanage, and was swiftly fashioned by the skillful fingers of native and refugee women into handkerchiefs and other dainty articles. Broussa silks were brought in, and made into scarves, bags and other things dear to feminine taste.

As refugees were forced by the Turks and Bolshevists westward, and finally into Greece, and the work of the Haskell Mission—which had become in 1920 the Near East relief—followed in that direction, new national crafts were available, and the exports increased in interest by reason of diversification. Hand-woven silks and linens became plentiful.

To the Left Is a Hand-Woven Bag in Anatolian Design. The Center Bag Is Greek, From the Isle of Leucas, and Shows the Peacock and the Cypress, Which Are Favorite Elements in Greek Art. At the Right Is an Aintab Bag Worked In a Pattern of Conventionalized Roses.

Blauk-Stoller,' Inc

Miss E. Louise Marks, Worker for the Near East Relief and Manager of the Shop in New York Which Sells the Arts and Handicrafts of That Organization.

A native pottery, at that time practically unknown abroad, is the Kutahia ware. This has been made since the twelfth century in Tabriz, Persia, and when the Turks conquered Persia in 1640, they demanded as "items in the spoils of war," 700 families of master potters in Persia to whom the secrets of this craft exclusively belonged, and who were picturesquely called "the Long Kutahia Fingers." Today the heirs of their knowledge are making the ceramics. Moreover, in Jerusalem, under the British mandate, orphans are being taught to produce it, and the beautiful ware is exported into the United States.

In Adana, Silicia, near Saint Paul's Gate, 300 workers were employed in a rug factory, where native designs and methods were and still are practiced for the western trade. Now, in Ghazir, is a new factory under Near-East control, from which Oriental carpets are exported.

The New Idea

As the experiment advanced, proving itself successful, of exporting eastern crafts for the benefit of eastern missions, selling centers were opened, somewhat in a missionary spirit, in various places. Among them was one on lower Fifth Avenue, remote from the shopping district. In the meantime Miss Marks returned to the United States, and went to work in the home furnishing department of a large store. One day she suggested rather casually to some of her old associates that the way of offering these Near-Eastern art objects was not encouraging to the general public. She said that there should be a smart shop in a fashionable neighborhood. Weeks passed, and she had almost forgotten making this remark when one day she was asked officially if she would open and take charge of such an establishment.

The result of her idea already has been described. Into the shop comes pouring the handwork of many Near-Eastern craftsmen. The enterprise is successful, but it still needs patrons, and women who wish to furnish their homes with distinctive articles and to add individual touches to their costumes, and also those who are interested to gain a knowledge of such crafts for the mere joy of knowledge, will do well to call at the shop. If they are very fortunate, they may be invited into the cozy office in the rear to hear the tales of adventure and courage which led to the building of this bridge of friendship between craftsmen and crafts lovers, between those who need the necessaries of life and those who can claim its luxuries.

Women's Organizations

TODAY being the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare, all over the world Shakespeare study clubs and players of Shakespearean drama are celebrating in suitable manner.

One hundred members of the Shakespeare Study Club of Toledo, O., will journey to Detroit, Mich., where they will join the members of the Detroit group at a dinner, after which a play, written by one of the Toledo women, will be produced by a group of players from that group.

The French magazine, Mon Chez Moi, listed, in the December number, all courses in home making that are offered in Paris. This list was arranged according to "arrondissements" (districts) and is being gratefully used by Parisienne women as well as by students in the city.

Last week was designated by the National Costume Art Association as National Sewing Week. Many groups of girls in schools as well as club women conducted exhibitions and demonstrations of home sewing. Garments and household linens displayed beautiful examples of hand work, many posters were contributed to show the delight which women still find in needlework and much literature was distributed.

* * *

Women's organizations in British Columbia have started a movement to secure a department of home economics at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. The members of these organizations hope to have girls trained in household arts and the best methods of home management. The educational authorities of the Government have promised to give careful consideration to the plans submitted by the women.

* * *

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women will hold its annual convention on Mackinac Island in July.

Fitness of the community as a place in which to live is concerning club women more and more because of their interest in economic, spiritual and social values. For this reason the theme of the Biennial Council meeting to be held in Swampscott, Mass., May 28 to June 1, will be "The General Federation as It Serves the Community."

The Monthly Labor Review for December, 1928, says that a new Polish law has been enacted requiring a factory employing more than 100 women to install a special nursery where the young children belonging to these women may be cared for during the working hours of the mothers. The Ministry of Labor hopes for a bill requiring workshops employing fewer women to make a special contribution toward the establishment of collective nurseries.

* * *

The Woman's Club of Newport County, R. I., which has owned and conducted a newspaper for some years, has recently become the owner of its own printing plant, and, having entered the field of job printing, is meeting with signal commercial success.

The club started the Newport County Sentinel three years ago as a protest of the members against what some of them felt to be discrimination on the part of editors in that section against women's club news in their papers. The Sentinel is in no sense a mere club publication, but is a regular newspaper filled with local, state, national and world news and features.

The department of international relations in the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs has a lending library for the use of clubs preparing a program on that subject. Books and pamphlets from this library are loaned for a period of two weeks. As the library proves to be of service books dealing with the most popular phases of the subject will be added.

The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War has asked that the question of relations of the United States with Latin American Republics including treaties, be the main line of study for the coming season. A collection of the best books and pamphlets dealing with this subject will be added to the Pennsylvania Lending Library.

* * *

A handbook of Women's Clubhouses has just been published by the Woman Citizen Publishing Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. The experience of 1194 clubs in different parts of the country has gone into the making of the book. The following are some of the subjects covered: How to finance a clubhouse, large or small; how to make a house pay when finished; how to serve good food without loss in club dining rooms; furnishing the clubhouse; equipping the club kitchen, and many other pertinent matters of interest to those considering a venture in clubhouse building.

There are many lovely pictures of clubhouses and stirring stories of clubs that have "started on a shoestring and ended with money in the bank." The book proves conclusively that women who have been trained largely for home making are engineering successfully large business ventures in which millions of dollars are involved.

The book is not sold outright but may be procured with a new subscription to the Woman's Journal.

A Woman Publisher in Germany

Frau Anna Roith is the first woman in Germany to manage a publishing house. She is both editor-in-chief and publisher of a well-known firm in Munich.

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Choice mixed variety
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It succeeds in all parts of the U. S., including the semi-arid regions; makes a fine showing even under neglect and on poor ground. Is the first to put out leaves in Spring and the last to drop them in Fall. Dense, dark-green foliage with delicate, graceful sprays similar to cut leaf Birch. Should interest every home owner, also real estate men, park boards and cemetery associations.
We know of no other tree that will furnish such luxury of shade in such a short time.
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Luxurious Cool Shade in a Very Few Years
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MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

Rich, Nourishing, Wholesome

Steam-pressure cooked and sealed, the Gerber Strained Vegetable Products retain most of the natural nourishing food values poured off in cooking water or lost in steam in cooking with open vessels. They are strained to a smooth, even texture, and only need be warmed and seasoned to serve. The Gerber Products are clean, rich, wholesome. They have been tested and approved by the domestic science departments of Good Housekeeping, The Delineator, Modern Priscilla, Child Life, Junior Home and Children.

New Freedom for Mother and Baby

The convenience of the new Gerber Products makes mother and baby alike independent of the kitchen's restrictions. Baby can really travel now; and preparation for travel is made easy. Each Gerber Product is packed for two full size, normal feedings, and can be carried as conveniently as bottles of milk.

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If your grocer is unable to supply you with the new Gerber Products, send us today the coupon below with $1.00 for our complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. *In Canada, Complete Assortment Only, $1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.*

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25c Strained Vegetable Soup | 15c Strained Spinach | 15c Strained Carrots | 15c Strained Prunes | 15c Strained Peas | 15c Strained Tomato
$1.00 Complete Assortment
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Tea Room Luncheon for 25

Spaghetti Italienne or Fried Scrod with Simple Sauce
Creamed Potatoes
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
Hot Rolls French Dressing
Cherry Jelly with Whipped Cream
Chocolate Milk

Spaghetti

THREE packages cooked in a large quantity of water with a tablespoonful of salt. Do not put in the spaghetti until the water is boiling hard, and then let it boil for 10 minutes more. Pour off the water and rinse in cold water. Heat. After placing a portion on a plate, pour over it the following sauce and add on top a tablespoonful of grated cheese.

Tomato Sauce

One whole small onion, 2 cloves of garlic, 2 stalks of celery, 3 bay leaves, 2 sprigs of parsley, 6 tablespoonfuls of olive oil, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of pepper, 16 medium-sized tomatoes or 2 No. 2 cans of tomatoes or 3 cans of thick tomato soup.

Chop the onion, garlic, celery and parsley, and break up the bay leaves. Add the oil, salt and pepper. Cut up the tomatoes and put all into a kettle with a heavy bottom; or, if no such kettle is at hand, place the one used over an asbestos mat. Stir the sauce frequently while cooking, but at other times keep the kettle covered. When the juice is the consistency of thin custard, strain it through a fine strainer. It is then ready to use. Some cheese may be added to this sauce, also dried mushrooms or chopped beef, previously cooked in butter.

Fried Scrod

Provide 7 pounds of haddock from which the large bone has been removed, and cut up the meat into individual portions, which must be fried to a delicate brown. Add the simple Sauce.

Simple Sauce

Add to one-half cupful of good butter, melted, 1 tablespoonful of good Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar, a dash of paprika, white pepper, and ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt. Use 1 teaspoonful of this sauce on each serving of fish. It will be found very appetizing.

Creamed Potatoes

To 3 quarts of cold cooked potatoes add 3 pints of cream sauce, and heat.

Lettuce and Tomato Salad

Four heads of lettuce and 6 medium-sized tomatoes, skinned and quartered, generously covered with a French dressing.

Cherry Jelly

Three family-size packages must be set the night before the day of using. The whipped cream should be slightly sweetened and flavored. Almond flavoring is excellent with cherry.

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Monarch is the only nationally advertised brand of Quality Food Products sold exclusively through the men who own and operate their own stores.

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MORE THAN 250 ITEMS, INCLUDING

Catsup	Yankee Beans	Mixed Pickles	Peaches	Peas	Salmon
Chili Sauce	Wheathearts	Sweet Gherkins	Pears	Corn	Sardines
Salad Dressing	Cooked	Genuine Dills	Cherries	Tomatoes	Tuna Fish
Mustard	Spaghetti	Sour Gherkins	Plums	Asparagus	Lobster
Olive Oil	Ripe Olives	Sweet Relish	Pineapple	Spinach	Shrimps

Monarch Teenie Weenie Specialities:

Toffies	Peanut Butter	Wheathearts	Sardines	Pickles
Asparagus	Sweet Corn	Stringless Beans		Lima Beans
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KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE

Theatrical News of the World

The Stratford Players' Tour

By RANDOLPH HARTLEY

TODAY, April 23, the little English town of Stratford-upon-Avon celebrates, in its customary sincere and picturesque fashion, the birthday of its noblest son, William Shakespeare. No matter that the whole Anglo-Saxon race claims him as its own, nor that all civilized humanity is proud of its human kinship with him, the quiet little village beside the placid Avon has the distinction of being the place of his nativity and his passing, as well as the place of his residence during two-thirds of his years.

The celebration is of interest to a far greater number of Americans this year than heretofore because of the fact that the resident company of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater—which will appear on the birthday night in "Much Ado About Nothing"—has but lately concluded a six months' tour of Canada and parts of the United States.

In every city and town visited the company received a royal welcome, not only in the theater but socially as well. Public dinners, luncheons and receptions were given in honor of Archibald Flower, chairman of the board of governors, and Mrs. and Miss Flower, who accompanied him; W. Bridges Adams, director of the Memorial Theater, who supervised every performance given on the tour, and the 35 members of the company.

While these entertainments were arranged by the prominent residents of the various cities primarily for the purpose of stimulating interest in the Shakespearean drama and forwarding the local engagements of the visiting organization, they served an even finer purpose in bringing together a group of intelligent, cultivated, likable Britons and, in each instance, a group of equally intelligent, cultivated and likable Americans or Canadians.

It would be extremely interesting to estimate, if such a thing were possible, the vast number of prejudices, misconceptions and misunderstandings that were overthrown, annihilated and buried forever at each one of those amiable gatherings. Since their return to England a month ago, the players and the officials of the company have expressed publicly in the newspapers their admiration of the finer aspects of United States and Canadian life; and with equal fervor the people who met the visitors have expressed in print and in a multitude of letters their high regard for the group of artistic ambassadors. No "good will mission" could possibly have accomplished more than did these British players toward strengthening the mutual esteem between England and America.

The North American tour of the company began in Montreal on Oct. 1 last and extended through Canada to Victoria; thence down the Pacific Coast to Los Angeles, and from there to Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit and Toronto, and then to Montreal for a return visit of a week before sailing from Halifax on March 18.

Several of the plays now being presented at Stratford-upon-Avon, during the Shakespeare Birthday Festival, were in rehearsal almost daily through the greater part of the tour in the States. The repertory of the organization consisted of "The Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Henry IV," Part 1, "Julius Cæsar," "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Richard III" and "The Merchant of Venice." While these eight plays were being presented in rotation, with but few repetitions except at matinées, the company was rehearsing in "Twelfth Night," "Richard II," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Macbeth" and Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal," which are all included in the repertory of the Spring Festival season that began on April 15 and will end on May 18.

The company will then appear at Oxford and other English towns, and will return to Stratford for the Summer Festival, beginning on July 1 and ending on Sept. 7. The performances at Stratford-upon-Avon are given in what is designated as the Temporary Theater, in Greenhill Street, which has been in use since the Memorial Theater was destroyed by fire three years ago. The splendid new memorial, now under construction, will not be ready for occupancy until 1930 or possibly 1931.

The birthday celebration at Stratford-upon-Avon this year will, in all likelihood, follow the custom of previous years, with an added zest, perhaps, because of the return of the company from its adventure and triumphs far afield. There will be the service in Holy Trinity Church, in the chancel of which is the tomb of Shakespeare; the raising of flags of all nations; a procession; the annual birthday luncheon, with addresses by distinguished visitors; tea at the Hill, the beautiful estate of chairman Archibald Flower, and in the evening the first performance of the season, of "Much Ado About Nothing." Mr. Bridges Adams will, of course, direct this performance, and in the cast will appear the names of all the leading players who were in the company on its American tour.

The performance will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the formal opening of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater which was recently destroyed. On April 23, 1879, the first performance was given there. The play was "Much Ado About Nothing," as upon the present occasion and the chief players were Helen Fawcett and Barry Sullivan. For many years after that time the birthday festival performances were given by specially organized companies that invariably included several of the most distinguished Shakespearean actors of the British stage. Sir Frank Benson was in charge of the production for more than a quarter of a century.

Ten years ago Mr. Bridges Adams, an Oxford man who had been eminently successful in directing repertory companies, particularly in the Shakespearean drama, because the director of the Memorial Theater, and since then the productions, in all artistic aspects, have been entirely in his hands. By holding the company together season after season, as far as had been possible, and by prodigious work and blazing enthusiasm he has developed an organization that for understanding of the Shakespearean drama and for perfect teamwork is without a rival in the contemporaneous theater.

British Drama League's Community Drama Festival

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The third competition for what is, in effect, the amateur dramatic championship of Great Britain was held at Wyndham's Theater, before a large audience. The six competing teams were chosen from among more than 250 entrants from all parts of the British Isles.

The standard of acting was again high. As regards choice of plays, there was observable the same tendency, as on other occasions, to select pieces the themes of which came within the personal experiences of the companies interpreting them. Such a tendency implies a certain lack of imaginative enterprise in selection. For that reason it was satisfactory to see the cup, originally presented by Lord Howard de Walden, going this year, by unanimous consent of the three judges, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Sir Barry Jackson, and Mr. Joseph Thorp, to the Liverpool Playgoers' Club for their lively and spirited performance of Ernest Goodwin's farce, "The Devil Among the Skins," set in the period 1400 A. D.

The loud applause that followed the announcement of the winning team showed general indorsement of the judges' decision. The bracketing together, for second place, of the Bristol Drama Club, with "Scissors for Luck," and the Edinburgh Elocution Club, with "The Wooin' O'T," was a more dubious matter, since many among the audience were very well pleased with the performance of Harold Chapin's "The Autocrat of the Coffee Stall," by the Beethoven Street Old Scholar's Club (London), whose teamwork, and sense of character, were most commendable.

Personally I should have awarded the second place to the Edinburgh Players afore-mentioned, who, though their dialogue was so intensely Scottish as to be unintelligible at times to London ears, played their little comedy with ease, sureness of touch, and much personal charm. Both the other competing companies, St. Luke's Dramatic Society of Wolverhampton, with "Joe," by Jane Dransfield, and the Birdwell (Barnsley) W. E. A. Players, with Machon Ibbotson's "The Black Dogs," did very well, as actors, save in a few secondary parts, but were handicapped by somewhat indifferent playwriting.

Miss Thorndike, announcing the judges' decision, in a characteristically enthusiastic and compelling speech, that was packed with generously discriminating praise, said, "While this live and intense amateur stage interest exists and expands, the real theater will never die in this country." The reception given to those words showed their full indorsement by the audience, and provided an evident justification of the work of the British Drama League.

P. A.

In Berlin Theaters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" has just been revived at the Berliner Theater here. It is played in the picturesque Bulgarian costumes of the period, 1885, which gives the whole antiromantic war fable a delightful historical air.

Max Gülstorff makes an excellent throaty, jovial major. Hermann Thimig is an irresistible Chocolate Soldier. Vladimir Sokoloff, whom New Yorkers will remember as Puck in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," is a discreet but individual servant. Rosa Valetti as the major's wife is just right, while Lucie Mannheim, who plays the rôle of the romantic Raina, hardly makes the heroine ridiculous enough.

Berlin now has a permanent Russian cabaret theater, "The Blue Bird." It is in style similar to Baliev's "Chauve-Souris," with its program of artistic singing and dancing numbers. Under the direction of its "conferencier," the ever-smiling Jushny, "The Blue Bird," came to Berlin from Moscow in 1921. It opened at first in quite a small way. Success came. The little company traveled all over Europe. Since then it has visited the United States. It has given more than 3000 performances since first appearing in Berlin eight years ago. Now "The Blue Bird" has taken a small theater in the West End and offers a mixed program of Russian and German items.

Molnar and Lehar, dramatist and composer, are collaborating on an operetta for children of friends. The result may turn out to be a masterpiece, like another product of similar amiability: "Alice in Wonderland."

French Film "Joan of Arc"

By RALPH FLINT

New York

FRANCE takes first rank in the cinematic sun, alongside Russia, with her superlatively fine picture, "The Passion of Joan of Arc." This amazingly fine transcription of the climactic scenes of the Maid of Donremy's career has no parallel in film history, and is only equaled in mastery of the medium by the Russian "Potemkin." Having brought forth a round of appreciative tributes from the most critical of the Parisian intelligentsia, Carl Dreyer's masterpiece is repeating its French triumph at the Little Carnegie Playhouse in New York where it is already entered on its fourth week.

The film was produced at the Studio Claimait by the Société Générale des Films, under Mr. Dreyer's eloquent direction, with a cast of players headed by Mlle. Falconetti and M. Silvain, with settings by Victor Hugo and d'Hermann Warm, and photography by Rudolphe Mate and Kotula.

It is often claimed that the credits flashed on the screen preliminary to the actual film are of little importance, but in the case of such a cinematic masterpiece as this I think everyone concerned, from Mr. Dreyer down to the humblest electrician and supernumerary, deserves mention.

The scenario, worked out by Mr. Dreyer and Joseph Delteil, bespeaks unusual acumen in knowing just how far the camera can penetrate into the motives of man; for "The Passion of Joan of Arc" deals almost entirely with the bewilderment of Joan arraigned by the accusing prelates of her faith, and depicts her struggle to remain true to the vision that had raised her to be the champion unorthodox for France, now a pitiful target for the cruel cudgelings of her accusers.

True Peasant

We see her on the screen a roughshod, sturdily built peasant maid of unprepossessing appearance, unlike the mystically portrayed Joan of popular type, and we watch with bated breath her brave attempts to withstand the rising tide of bigotry and hatred that pours in upon her as she stands mutely on trial at Rouen, until at last, terrified beyond mortal endurance, she signs away her faith in God. But beyond this heavy cloud the light of her faith, still burning, lifts her again into sufficient fortitude to meet her martyrdom.

In the hands of Mlle. Falconetti Joan becomes a figure of such intense conviction that the years seem to drop back, letting us through to the actual events of the original drama. Her acting penetrates to the very core of Joan's "Passion," and furnishes the screen with its most poignant characterization to date.

The entire production is on a par with the star's performance, in casting, settings, camera treatment, continuity. Striking use is made of the close-up, often only part of Joan's face being shown. At Mr. Dreyer's bidding the camera plunges beneath the surface of things, exposing an exalted faith in all its abiding simplicity, revealing cupidity and earthbound despotism in all its appalling grossness and arrogance.

Reams could be written of the individual scenes and touches that go to make this unusual tone picture the vivid, gripping experience that it is. "The Passion of Joan of Arc" opens up new fields for motion picture investigation, and should serve as impetus to all who cherish the silent screen in its best estate.

"The Rainbow Man"

"The Rainbow Man," by, with and all about Eddie Dowling, musical comedy star, is at the Selwyn Theater, and provides an agreeably ordered sentimental tale about a minstrel man, his little pal and his best girl. "The Rainbow Man" provides a series of dialogue scenes of real charm, thanks to the quiet, wholehearted efforts of Mr. Dowling, little Frankie Darro, and Marian Nixon. It is couched in the musical comedy vernacular, with many a song a'ong the way, but at least it makes sense, and I frankly enjoyed its unpretentious romancing. It is independently produced by the Sono-Art Company.

The Kaleidoscope

Weighty Souvenirs of Screen Stars

MELBOURNE'S newest picture palace, the Regent, is to have impressions of the hands and feet of a number of film players set in concrete in the lobby, including Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charles Chaplin, Colleen Moore and Ramon Novarro. It's an old Hollywood custom, started by Sid Grauman in building the forecourt to his Chinese Theater.

"Copey" in a Talking Film

Plans are underway to present a talking picture of Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, long a popular instructor in English at Harvard. "Copey," as he is referred to by thousands of graduates, provides complete one-man performances in his presentation of Sheridan's "The Critic," and other plays.

Providence Without Theaters

Apart from intermittent stock company seasons, Providence, R. I., has no regular theater in prospect after the dismantlement of the Providence Opera House, built in 1871.

World Tour for "Sun-Up"

Lucille LaVerne is planning to make a tour of the English speaking countries of the world in Lulu Vollmer's play of primitive life in the American South, "Sun-Up."

"Play-Backs" via Wireless

No need of waiting now for the O. K. of the home office on sound records made far from Hollywood. A Fox company, working in the Fiji Islands, tries its product out daily by wireless for the approval of the supervisor thousands of miles away.

Maxim's Movie

Hiram Percy Maxim's motion picture, "The Sea," was chosen as the best film shown in competition of amateurs at a recent meeting in Hartford, Conn.

Speeding the Lingering Guests

First National Studios in Burbank, Calif., needed a large number of cars with New York license plates for a picture. A traffic officer on the neighboring boulevard was told to whisper the glad news to passing motorists from the Empire State that they would be welcome at the studio. The needed number of cars was soon photgraphed on the studio street, but officials spent the rest of the day in an endeavor to get rid of their guests without giving offense. E. C. S.

Wilkie Repertoire of 19 Shakespeare Plays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Nineteen plays of Shakespeare in three weeks is the record of the Allan Wilkie Company in the season recently closed in His Majesty's Theater, Auckland. In a speech at the end of the last performance ("Much Ado About Nothing") Mr. Wilkie claimed that in no theater in any other part of the world could so many of the poet's plays be seen even in the course of a year. The repertoire included "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Lear," "Julius Cæsar," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Coriolanus," "Henry V" and "Henry VIII," and "All's Well That Ends Well." Several of the plays either had not been seen in Auckland before or had not been staged during the past 40 years.

A. J. Gaskin's Pictures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Birmingham, Eng.

THERE has been opened at the Birmingham Art Gallery a memorial exhibition of work by Arthur Joseph Gaskin, who passed away last year. Arthur Gaskin, a man of charming personality, never held a one-man show, and was indifferent to publicity, his work being known and praised by a small circle of critics only, in England and abroad.

This exhibition includes 250 pictures in oils and water colors, tempera, pastel, pencil and wash, chalk, pen and ink, lino-cuts and woodcuts; and the subjects range from pleasant pastoral scenes and portraits to theater drawings and caricatures and book illustrations.

There is also a collection of his silver work (he was for many years master at Birmingham School for Jewelers) and these include an exquisitely wrought necklace of gold set with cabochon, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, diamonds and pink topaz, which is lent by the King; and a casket of gold and silver set with enamels and precious stones, which is lent by Princess Mary. Four plaques of champlevé enamel, on copper, designed to form part of a vase for Gustav Doré's Bible, which are also shown, are regarded by some as the quintessence of Gaskin's art.

His pictures range from one done at the age of 14, a firmly drawn study of tigers, to his latest, a nativity subject, and they reveal how he was always seeking new art forms with the restlessness and intuitive responsiveness of an original artist; yet through all his work there is a unity of style which never permits him to appear merely as an imitator.

Much of his early work reveals the influence of Burne-Jones, William Morris and the Pre-Raphaelites, but later he shows the influence of the Italian Primitives, and some of his most recent work, notably his drawings in chalk which achieve conviction by their impressive economy of effort and bold perspective, are strongly remindful of Van Gogh.

Many studies of children are shown, and this is an aspect of Gaskin's work which alone would suffice to keep his reputation bright, for his craftsmanship in these was delicate yet firm, and had a felicity of line and insight into the qualities of childhood, the equal of which it would be hard to find in modern art. The book work shown includes 12 designs in pen and ink for "The Shepherd's Calendar," by Spencer, 20 designs in pen and ink for "The Book of Fairy Tales," by S. Baring Gould, and designs for reproduction in "Stories and Fairy Tales," by Hans Christian Andersen.

When he gave up teaching, Arthur Gaskin sought the seclusion of the Cotswold country, and was one of the leading members of the Chipping Campden Guild of Craftsmen, the little company of artists from London, Birmingham and elsewhere who find the peace of the Cotswold hills more favorable to their art than the noise of cities.

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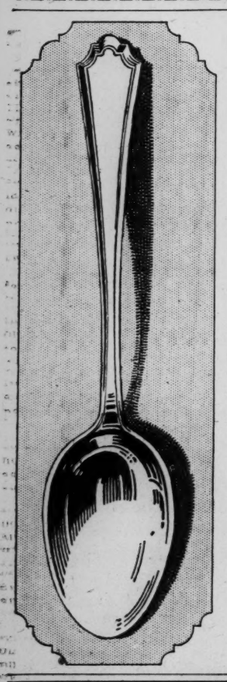

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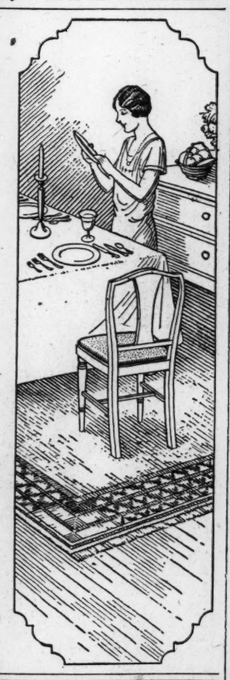

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THE HOME FORUM

Horace, Having Crossed the Atlantic

IT WAS the inscription at the top of the flyleaf which was irresistible. I had no particular desire to own another Horace, for I already possessed all the editions of which I could possibly make practical use, ranging from my well-worn college copy with its many marginal notes to the translations in English and in French which had captured my interest at various times through the years. But as I casually fingered a jumbled lot of uninviting volumes in a battered box outside the bookshop I had opened the cover of the stumpy little volume and there in strong unfaded letters I read,

David Davies
1721
America

That was too much for me, and I closed the bargain. It was that single word on the third line which made me a new twentieth century owner of The Works of Horace, translated by Thomas Creech and published by Jacob Tonson at the Shakespeare's Head, 1721.

"If I could find out who David Davies was," said the bookseller, "I doubt whether I would let you have this book. At least if I did I should charge you double the price." And I promptly replied, "If you could tell me I should willingly pay twice as much." Yet on second thought I am not so sure. I do know a good deal about my previous fellow-possessor of Horace. He signed his name with delicate yet confident strokes of the pen, finished off with an elaborate scroll which was no flourish but a firmly elaborate design. The date 1721 he shaded with thoughtful deliberation, as if to signalize this importance of the year. And in taller letters did he inscribe the simple eloquent name "America." From which I infer that he had not yet found residence in a definite community. But the laconic inscription of the word which stood for a vast and largely unknown continent seems to spell an eager hope and a new pride in his adopted land, so far, far away from the shelter of Oxford halls where this Thomas Creech pored over the Latin poet, so far from the busy shop at Shakespeare's Head where Jacob Tonson sold the latest editions of the classics to polite London.

Of course he was an educated man, probably from Cambridge or Oxford. Perhaps he was a clergyman or possibly a barrister who sought to develop new fields for his talents across the sea. Or was he a young poet who would find Horace a natural inspiration, in the Augustan age in which he lived? At the end of this little volume would he study those instructions in the Art of Poetry which Horace left for all his followers?

That simple acknowledgment of residence in "America" was in itself enticingly naïve and vague and sent my fancy on various journeys of speculation, but the coincidence in the two dates evoked even greater curiosity. Did this original owner walk into the well-known shop of Jacob Tonson at Shakespeare's Head in 1721 and find this latest translation of the Latin poet fresh from the press? Did he know that he himself was about to make the venturesome voyage across the Atlantic to a strange land and seek some fortifying comfort drawn from the resources of Old World culture? Or had he just crossed the ocean to the New World and turning his eyes back perhaps with some wistfulness to English shores, and thinking of the days when he conned over the Horatian Odes at school, had he sent by slow packet for the latest rendering of the old poet into English? Who can tell what tales might this little faded volume in its brown covering of leather relate of its adventures for two centuries? That it has been read and re-read and marked and read again is shown on every page. I like to think that my fellow owner, Davies, carried it often in his pocket. The rubbed and rounded corners would seem to reveal this habit.

Even as early as 1721 my friend Davies had discovered that Horace was no stranger in America. Such a one as Increase Mather had the Latin poet in his library as early as 1664 and Horace was as studiously read at Cambridge and New Haven as at old Cambridge and Oxford. When one William Adams packed his portmanteau on setting out to attend the new college in New Haven in the very decade in which Davies bought this little volume, he included Horace along with several other works in Latin and Greek, an English Dictionary, a Call to Back-sliders and Mr. Willard's Penitent Prodigal! Could it be possible that Davies himself as a youth setting forth to college in New England more than two centuries ago had felt that a Horace in Latin might helpfully be supplemented by a "translation"? We can well imagine how popular the aid of Thomas Creech might have proved to Davies and his friends.

Yet in only these few centers of transplanted Old World learning along the Atlantic coast would this latest rendering of Horatian graces be as warmly welcomed as in the elegant circles of England in and during the reign of Addison and Pope. If Davies ventured beyond the narrow limits of that fringe of civilization he would doubtless think of the Latin poet's lines about the "rude Parthians" and the "savage Libyan desert" vastly remote from the marble Rome which was Horace's world. Nor would he lack for consolation and even inspiration amid the varied vicissitudes of his experiences. In this little volume he would read:

> He that desires but what's enough
> Against the force of fate is proof;
> Unstained he lives and pure from sin:
> Let violent tempests break the woods,
> And angry whirlwinds toss the floods;
> He still hath quiet and a calm within,

Wherever he might turn in this ancient epitome of apparently light wisdom he would find alluringly expressed secrets of happiness: gentle exhortations to follow moderation, to flee from covetous unrest, and to cultivate both peaceful and courageous temper. He would be reminded of his own voyage across the ocean in a stout little ship much like the Mayflower, as he echoed the lines:

> E'en midst these storms I'll safely ride,
> My bark shall stem the highest tide;
> Though tempests toss, and ocean raves,
> Castor shall gather gentle gales,
> And Pollux fill my spreading sails,
> And bear me safe through the Ægean waves.

I hope that he turned often to those noblest of all of Horace's sentiments

> He's master of himself alone,
> He lives, that makes each day his own:
> He lives that can distinctly say
> It is enough, for I have lived today.

I cannot doubt that this book which I share with David Davies ministered in countless ways to the English pilgrim who identified himself with "America" in 1721. Although I shall probably never know just who he was, I have acquired another friend in him. And I have formed a new attachment with Horace himself. Through the good offices of my fellow-owner I have rediscovered the poet whose verse is more lasting than monuments of bronze.

P. K.

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Wheels

> Peculiar things to think about
> Just wheels.
> Aboard the limited, home-bound,
> I fit with words their droning sound
> As they go whirling round and round,—
> Train wheels.
>
> I had not planned to think of them,
> Mere wheels.
> More weighty matters filled my thought,
> When lo, their rhythmic sound I caught,
> And laid aside the book I bought,—
> For wheels.
>
> Such homely, honest, humble things,
> Train wheels.
> Beneath my feet they roll along,
> Throughout the day, the whole night long,
> And sing their cheery, rumbling song,—
> Good wheels!
>
> So useful and efficient too
> Those wheels.
> In stones are sermons found. How true,
> But wheels! Just think what they can do.
> They sing! and bear me homeward too!
> Brave wheels!

OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE.

Just a Tuft of White Blooms

Paulo forsook his hut on the side of a hill in Sikkim and his Mongolian-looking brothers and sisters, and became one of a little band who spent some few summers in the company of a seemingly mad "sahib" wandering over bits of the higher Himalayas, from the Chola and Chumolhari of their own country to the Bara Larcha of far-off Lahoul, looking for flowers, whose only desirable feature seemed to be lack of accessibility.

No hillman loves the plains or the heat of the lower valleys, but this band wandered in regions of the other extreme, the high upland valleys, the vegetation of which is not seen until the snows melt and recede to the summer level of perpetual snow, and which is again hidden from the herdsmen's cattle and explorers alike with the first of the autumn snowfalls. During that time of emergence from the snow these regions are subject to almost continual blanketings of fine rain and sleet and swathes of mist; and books could be written on the wonderful and quaint means developed by the plants to produce their flowers and preserve them from the fury of the elements so that fertilisation can be successful, and finally to ripen and disperse their seed during the brief summer at their disposal. During that same brief summer the sahib and his party would cover sometimes two or three hundred miles in their rambles. Since they ignored the beaten track, they fell into streams and down screes, were halted by impassable bluffs, crawled over acre-wide mats of rhododendrons that, although only breast high, cannot be cut through, and came through hardships and scrapes from the back of the divide to civilisation in their search for floral treasures. These were often gems of insignificant size but of incomparable beauty.

Creamy and golden trusses of swinging corollas swaying over the streams that they bordered; red bells poised on sturdy stems; prickly stemmed poppies in clumps on the screes; round nodules of close-set leaves spangled with white or heliotrope stars; a (multitude) of shapes, colours, and sizes from giant rhubarbs, four feet high, making columns of huge yellow bracts, as high as a man's shoulder, resting on distant shelves in the cliff face, to complete plants, the size of a match-box, with rosette of leaves and diminutive truss of a few flowers dotted on sheltered pieces of peaty sward.

Except for an occasional herdsman, or where their wanderings took them near a track across the divide, when perhaps a few folk might be seen, the party had the world to themselves. A world seen as glimpses of snow-crowned and mist-swathed peaks in the cool air of the early morning, when the lower valleys showed themselves as deep, dark, bluey-green ravines with a silver streak winding through their depths; as grey stone slopes of hillside emerging and disappearing among the mists and enveloping them during the day; as a tinkling rivulet hastening, from the grey striated nose of a melting glacier, to a small lake of wonderful blue water so cold that nothing grows by its verges, but whereon a pair of geese might be found preparing for the next stage of their migratory flight; best of all at night when by the glow of campfire of scented juniper and rhododendron wood it appeared as a world of deep shadows and heavy contrasts, the snow peaks shining like masses of turquoise, but faceted like a crystal looming over the valley, standing out against the dark starlit sky. . . .

A monastery nestling at the base of a bluff, which stretched up to the skirts of a ring of snow peaks, looked out over a flat little plain laced with the silver tracks of the little streams from each peak, and this little valley floor was a regular treasure-house of mountain flowers, including the edelweiss, that made a grey patch among the stones and peat, clumps of very dwarf rhododendrons, and ever so many kinds of primroses. Here the treasure was found. . . .

Just a little tuft of white blooms open to the sky instead of being shy as a primrose should, sitting in a rosette of delicate green leaves nestling among and sheltered by the graded stones and peat nodules of the moraine. Differing from all others of its race, of which there were hundreds about, in its uplifted and open bells heavily dusted in meal as white as the snow itself, it won all hearts, and was marked down as one of the best seen for many seasons.—R. E. C., in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The Way to Donner Lake

> Memories of these mountains, running north
> In a continuous chain, will always remain—
> The road stretched itself forth
> And deep into the midst of them,
> Down to the sprawling base of them,
> And up—up to the far-reaching grace of them,
> Where height and strength and mighty wonder grew
> Into an active beauty;
> For the Sierra Nevadas are not just
> Quietly content with being,
> It seems they must
> Always be doing some lovely thing
> For keen remembering.
>
> Like sending their majestic evergreens
> High, into the splendid blue of sky,
> With whispered messages perhaps,
> To some far-glowing space,
> Where only the brave wind careens;
> Or weaving, with the golden haze
> Of sun, a gleaming promise of glad days
> And happy growth,
> For little fields and valleys in between;
> Or gayly shimmering, as though
> Their lofty tips were dipped
> In a quicksilver glow
> Of radiance and magic hope.
>
> We crossed the dry bed
> Of a winter torrent, and found
> Ourselves upon a rough plateau,
> Between the mountains and a rock-strewn slope,
> And far, far down, the ground
> Below, descended somewhat steeply to the lake.

PETER A. LEA.

Sadi and Persian Proverbs

Sadi, as perhaps you know, is the most popular of Persian poets. He lived to be over a century old. He began writing his odes about the time Philip Augustus was subduing turbulent French nobles and Marco Polo penetrating farthest Asia. He, too, travelled about Asia and into Africa, went to Mecca fourteen times, was taken prisoner by the Crusaders, and at the age of seventy . . . wrote poetry by the bushelful, and left behind a name that, with Hafiz, who came along soon after, is venerated to-day in Persia as one of the immortals. . . .

Persians are very fond of their poets. Well they may be. And if you doubt their nimble wits, take a look at their proverbs, which are beyond count, and which have a flavour all their own. They are food and drink to the charcoal-burner, the peasant, the muleteer, the water-carrier, as well as to more patrician elements. This I realized on an occasion when I was in camp near a hamlet in the mountains back of Teheran. My tent was pitched by a rapid stream which was bridged only by two uncongenial, erratic poles. After I had made a crossing one morning, with endless trepidation, I found a peasant woman waiting on the farther side, watching to see whether my faltering steps and uncertain balance would land me in the stream or at her side. When finally I had crossed, she said quite simply but admonishingly through the folds of her black shroud, quoting a well-known dictum: "If you say to yourself 'I can do it' and proceed at once to do it, you'll succeed; but if you say 'I cannot,' there is no use trying, for you will fail." And gathering her black calico sheet about her, she was across the stream almost before I could turn around.—COPLEY AMORY JR., in "Persian Days."

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Tugs. From a Wood Engraving by John Nash.

JOHN NASH, who is a past master in the wood engraver's art, has in this print afforded fresh proof of his exceeding skill and convincing craftsmanship. Tugs are interesting objects, strong and workmanlike, more often than not seen under striking and picturesque conditions, whether straining in their endeavors to pull a huge liner alongside or away from the quay, or speeding down or up the river with a small flotilla of barges in tow.

Dingy, grimy and dirty as they generally are, somehow, they look conscious of their power and of their useful mission in a busy world. Mr. John Nash has grasped this essential of the tug and endowed his print with the sturdy mood of these little craft, both for the time being resting alongside the quay, though the one is sending forth volumes of dense black smoke, as if ready for its job.

The other is the more impressive as we see it, very deftly foreshortened against a somewhat ominous sky, whose white clouds form a flattering contrast to the dark hull of the tug, to its strong funnel and scanty rigging. Altogether an ideal motif for the wood engraver.

Museum Musings

If you have ever wandered through great galleries and museums, you may have asked yourself this question. What do they think about, these patient guards who protect the treasures? As they pace slowly up and down the long corridors, or rest on occasional chairs, there is a veiled keenness in their eyes, for they realize that they stand guard over the nation's possessions. To the busy traveler this duty must seem an extraordinarily easy one, a fitting reward for military service to which a row of bright ribboned decorations bears witness. But again, how monotonous! Only an occasional sudden view of flowered courtyard or green garden, glimpsed from massive windows, to relieve the miles of mosaiced-marble one must cross. And yet, how few of us can spend our days in palaces, with all the collected marvels of the world to feed our gaze and lead us to wonder anew at the mighty conceptions of the Great Masters.

After the brilliance of the midwinter sun that warmed the piazza outside, the long staircase of the Palazzo Vecchio seems bewilderingly dark. Above open those large and noble rooms where once the seigniory sat and discussed matters of state. The carved chairs and tables, the dull hewed pewter, and polished silver, the rich red wall-hangings patterned in gold, the mellowed tones of paintings—all highest expressions of Florentine splendor are reassembled in these rooms to lure one back to the days when Lorenzo, Il Magnifico, was lord of the Flower City. The magnificence remains, but the comfort is fled, for the fires are gone out upon the hearth, and the great wrought iron fire-dogs have long been without their log burdens.

The great rooms are chill. The guards carry small, brown earthenware baskets filled with charcoal to warm their hands; nor is the traveler loath to accept the offer of a charcoal basket at which to warm his hands. It is the glow of Italian hospitality that the guard offers, and the traveler, with his "grazia," recognizes in him a fellow adventurer with those who daily come and go.

However monotonous this pacing over cold floors of museums and palaces may seem to those whose fortune is to pass only once, there must be many compensations for the guards themselves. What theories of human character they must evolve! Think of the countless specimens of humanity that pour past the guards in European museums when the tourist season is on. How many a joke that turns upon a misunderstood foreign word have the guards exchanged with one another. Comments on pictures and sculpture would fill many amusing books if the guards would record all they overhear.

Les "précieuses et . . . grandes promesses"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

SAINT PIERRE écrit concernant la vraie connaissance de Dieu et de Son Christ, grâce à laquelle nous avons été "mis en possession des plus précieuses et des plus grandes promesses, afin que, par leur moyen, vous deveniez participants de la nature divine." La foi dans les merveilleuses promesses qui abondent dans la Bible nous met en état de devenir semblables à Dieu. Quel merveilleux espoir nous donne le fait que la conscience peut devenir semblable à l'Amour divin, l'unique être parfait!

Ayant toujours un tel but devant la pensée, nous nous élèverons et serons soutenus. Être semblables à Lui! Quelle que soit la chose qui puisse sembler se présenter, si nous avons cet espoir devant nous, ni le découragement, ni le doute, ni la crainte ne peuvent nous accabler, car l'attente où nous sommes de parvenir au but nous met en état de nous élever au-dessus des difficultés et d'avancer joyeusement vers l'accomplissement de cette grande promesse.

C'est parce que les mortels n'ont pas cru à ces grandes promesses de la Bible, et qu'ils ne les ont pas saisies, qu'ils ont continué à vivre dans l'erreur. Ceux qui ont eu la foi en ces promesses ont dans une mesure manifesté la nature divine. Nous en avons eu un exemple parfait dans la vie du Maître. Lorsqu'il dit: "Il est écrit," il parlait avec la certitude que la parole inspirée de l'Ancien Testament est l'expression de la loi divine. Il avait toute confiance que les promesses qui se trouvent dans la Bible le concernant s'accompliraient. Étant donné sa confiance absolue en la Vérité, le Maître exprimait les qualités divines. Si nous voulons permettre à nos actes d'être gouvernés par la même confiance inébranlable dans la Parole inspirée, quelles merveilles nous accomplirons! Dans les Écritures il est dit des choses merveilleuses de l'idée de Dieu, l'homme; et chaque promesse est tout aussi vraie maintenant qu'elle l'était le jour où elle fut faite, car la Vérité ne change jamais. En acceptant les "précieuses et . . . grandes promesses" comme étant vraies pour nous aujourd'hui, nous serons sans crainte, nous deviendrons joyeux, aimants et nous serons dignes d'être aimés; c'est par des qualités comme celles-ci que l'intelligence spirituelle se manifeste.

Toutes les promesses que renferme la Parole inspirée indiquent l'omnipotence de Dieu, le bien. Toute œuvre accomplie ayant de la valeur a été le résultat de la foi dans ce qui est juste. Ayant ces merveilleuses promesses de la suprématie du bien pour le soutenir, l'expression du bien devrait être illimitée chez le chrétien. Plus nous aurons de foi dans les promesses de Dieu, plus nous serons divinement inspirés à faire et à dire ce qui reflète Dieu.

L'humanité est bénie par l'accomplissement de cette promesse du Maître: "Et voici les miracles qui accompagneront ceux qui auront cru: . . . ils imposeront les mains aux malades et ceux-ci seront guéris." Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, comprit cette promesse, et elle fut accomplie par son travail; car, grâce à l'étude de son livre de texte: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), beaucoup de personnes ont été guéries de la maladie, du péché et de la discordance. Un grand nombre de ceux qui ont été guéris par la Science Chrétienne démontrent la promesse inspirée à la page 55 de ce livre: "Le temps de la réapparition de la guérison divine est de tous les âges; et quiconque mettra son tout terrestre sur l'autel de la Science divine, boira dès à présent de la coupe du Christ, et sera doué de l'esprit et du pouvoir de la guérison Chrétienne."

Pourquoi hésiterait-on à accepter cette promesse du Maître: que ceux qui comprennent la vérité qu'il enseignait pourront guérir les malades? Tous ceux qui se disent ses disciples devraient certainement croire à ses paroles. Il savait que ce qu'il disait était un fait, car il avait prouvé que puisqu'il comprenait la vraie nature de Dieu, en tant qu'Amour, et qu'il croyait que le bien est le seul pouvoir, il pouvait guérir tout genre de maladies. Sachant que ces guérisons provenaient de sa compréhension de la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, il savait que les mêmes miracles, les mêmes merveilles accompagneraient la compréhension de sa vérité dans tous les siècles.

Tous les chrétiens croient aux promesses de la Bible relativement au pouvoir et à la bonne volonté qu'a Dieu de délivrer du péché. Pour ceux qui acceptent les promesses touchant la délivrance du péché, mais qui n'acceptent pas celles qui ont rapport à la guérison de la maladie, les paroles de Mrs. Eddy à la page 373 de *Science et Santé* sont à propos: "Si nous sommes Chrétiens en ce qui concerne toute question morale, mais si nous ignorons l'exemption physique que renferme le Christianisme, alors il nous faut avoir à cet égard plus de foi en Dieu et être plus vivement pénétrés de Ses promesses."

Devrions-nous limiter la promesse que renferme l'affirmation du Psalmiste: "Dieu est pour nous un refuge, un rempart, Un secours dans nos détresses," et croire qu'elle ne s'applique qu'à la délivrance du péché? La maladie est assurément la détresse; et selon la promesse, Dieu est un "secours dans nos détresses." Adressons-nous aussi à Lui en temps de maladie, et mettons notre confiance dans le pouvoir de la prière; nous trouverons alors que le même pouvoir affectueux qui guérit la maladie au temps de Jésus détruira le mal qu'on nomme aujourd'hui maladie, et nous fera monter vers un sentiment intime plus élevé du véritable être. Nous aurons alors acquis la vraie idée de Celui qui, non seulement "pardonne toutes tes iniquités," mais qui, de plus, "guérit toutes tes infirmités."

Eucalypti

> I like a window frame that frames for me
> A mass of gum trees moving like a sea,
> A clear-paned window, or no pane at all,
> So I may see the rhythmic rise and fall
> Of treetops surging up a windy hill
> As if to break across my window sill.
>
> I like to hear the wind in them at night,
> To see their trunks in moonlight silvered white,
> To smell their buds, and find upon the ground
> Slim leaves like crescents patterned all around;
> To see old bark let fall by every tree—
> Like outworn garments cast off fearlessly!

MARION STEWARD.

"Great and precious promises"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PETER writes of the true knowledge of God and of His Christ, through which "are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises: that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature." Faith in the wonderful promises that abound in the Bible enables us to become Godlike. What a wonderful hope is this—that consciousness can become like divine Love, the perfect One!

Such a goal held ever before thought will uplift and sustain us. To be like Him! Whatever may seem to arise, with this hope before us discouragement, doubt, or fear cannot overwhelm us, for the expectation of attainment enables us to rise above difficulties and to press joyfully on toward the fulfillment of this great promise.

It is because mortals have not believed in these great promises in the Bible, and have not laid hold of them, that they have continued in error. Those who have had faith in these promises have in a degree manifested the divine nature. This was perfectly exemplified in the life of the Master. When he said, "It is written," he spoke with the assurance that the inspired Word of the Old Testament is the expression of divine law. He confidently expected the fulfillment of all the promises found in the Bible concerning him. Because of his absolute confidence in Truth, the Master expressed Godlike qualities. If we will let the same unfaltering confidence in the inspired Word govern our acts, what wonderful accomplishments will be ours! Marvelous things are spoken of God's idea, man, in the Scriptures; and each promise is just as true now as it was the day it was recorded, for Truth never changes. Accepting the "great and precious promises" as true for us today, we shall become fearless, joyous, loving, and lovable; and it is in such qualities that spiritual intelligence is expressed.

All the promises in the inspired Word point to the omnipotence of God, good. All worthy accomplishment has been the result of faith in the right. Having these wonderful promises of the supremacy of good to sustain him, the Christian should be unlimited in his expression of good. The more faith we have in the promises of God the more shall we be divinely inspired to do and say that which reflects God.

Mankind is blessed in the fulfilling of the Master's promise, "And these signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood this promise, and it was fulfilled through her work; for, through the study of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," great numbers have been healed of sickness, sin, and discord. Many who have been healed through Christian Science are demonstrating the inspired promise on page 55 of this book: "The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing."

Why should anyone hesitate to accept the promise of the Master that those who understand the truth he taught can heal the sick? All those who profess to be his followers should certainly believe his words. He was speaking of what he knew to be a fact; for he had proved that because he understood the true nature of God, as Love, and had faith in good as the only power, he could heal all manner of sickness. Knowing that these healings resulted from his understanding of the truth about God and man, he knew that the same signs and wonders would follow the understanding of this truth in all ages.

All Christians believe the promises in the Bible with regard to the power and willingness of God to deliver from sin. For those who accept the promises with reference to deliverance from sin, but do not accept those which pertain to the healing of sickness, the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 373 of Science and Health are pertinent: "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises."

Should we limit the promise implied in the Psalmist's statement, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," by believing that it applies only to deliverance from sin? Sickness certainly is trouble; and the promise says that God is a "very present help in trouble." Let us look to Him for help in time of sickness also, and put our trust in the power of prayer; and we shall find that the same loving power which healed sickness in the time of Jesus will destroy the evil called sickness today, and lift us into a higher consciousness of true being. Then shall we have gained the true idea of Him who not only "forgiveth all thine iniquities," but also "healeth all thy diseases."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Bridges and Coracles

Cable or rope bridges are abundant throughout the entire region, and extend much farther west and south than the Chiarung territory. These simple but extremely useful structures consist of a bamboo hawser stretched across the stream usually from a higher to a lower point; if the stream is moderately narrow the question of incline is of less importance. The hawser may be anything from eight inches to one foot thick, and being heavy sags considerably in the middle, unless the stream is very narrow, as around Tachienlu, where a rather different method of crossing than that about to be explained is in vogue. To cross one of these cable bridges a person is supplied with a length of strong hempen rope hanging free from a saddle-shaped runner of oak or some other tough wood. The runner clips the cable, and the hempen rope is fastened under and around the legs and waist to form a cradle. When all is properly secured the person throws one arm over the top of the runner, gives a slight spring, and glides down the inclined cable at increasing speed. The impetus obtained in the downward rush carries the passenger over the central dip and more or less up the lesser incline on the opposite side. If the momentum is insufficient to land the person, the remaining distance has to be traversed by taking hold of the hawser and hauling hand over hand. Crossing these bridges is fearsome work until accustomed to it. It is speedily accomplished, and there is practically no danger so long as one keeps a cool head and the ropes do not break. It is a common sight to see men with loads and women with children on their backs cross these bridges. But heavy loads are usually fixed to the runners and hauled across by a rope attached to them.

None of the rivers traversing Chiarung territory is navigable in the ordinary sense of the term, but skin coracles, broadly oval in shape, descend certain stretches of the upper Tung River. Also these frail boats serve to ferry over goods and people at certain necessary places. They are made of cattle hide stretched over ribs of tough, light wood. The whole coracle is very easily carried by one man, and closely resembles pictures of the boats used by ancient Britons prior to the Roman invasion. They are steered by a man seated in the stern operating a paddle, and accommodate about two passengers. A passage down or across stream in one of these coracles consists very largely in describing, more or less rapidly, a series of wide circles and half circles. As a novelty, productive of excitement, not unmixed with danger, these coracles and cable bridges can with confidence be recommended to world's fair promoters and showmen generally. The skin coracle is in general use at ferries throughout eastern Thibet and the Marches, and is not strictly a Chiarung specialty.—ERNEST H. WILSON, in "China, Mother of Gardens."

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RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The RKO Hour "Goes On"

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

EVERY Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock, radio fans who stay up to tune into distant stations are cheered in their waiting moments by an hour on the air presented by the Radio Keith Orpheum in which appear headliners of variety's best. As the writer has tuned in to these programs in times past, a desire was manifested to see how these stars of the vaudeville stage would react to the microphone, and permission was sought of the NBC officials in the press relations department to watch the proceedings.

Dear reader, if you think it is an easy matter to enter a radiocasting studio while a program of this type is in progress, I would recommend your remaining at home and listening in on the radio, for you are certainly able to hear more of the program than those who go down to the studio. As a matter of fact, it would seem that it were easier to secure an audition with the Queen of England than to gain entrance into the studios when this program is going on. Perhaps, after all, it is a good policy for it must be admitted that not one of the stars was a trifle perturbed about the performance, and all things ran smoothly and harmoniously.

Matters had been arranged with Mr. Stone, director of the evening publicity at the NBC, that allowed the writer a camp chair seat in the next to largest NBC studio. After wandering through tortuous mazes of many beautiful studios, and a brief visit to a smaller studio where the Four Contraltones were gayly singing, under the direction of their teacher, Frank Hemstreet, we sat down comfortably in the large studio where the RKO Hour was to commence. Right next to the microphone Mr. Stone found a delightful seat for us.

The splendid RKO orchestra was tuning up under the direction of Milton Schwarzwald, who with a "Strings, take this shy little violet," and a "Don't go to any coda," instructed the orchestra in their share of the performance. Miss Juliet, a quiet-looking person, was already in the studio waiting for her turn, and there were other men and women who seemed more like serious-minded business men and women than vaudeville performers. Later we found out they were Harry Langdon, the motion picture star; Harry Fox, the vaudeville comedian; the Giersdorf Sisters, of musical comedy and vaudeville fame, and Phil Cook, who acted as master of ceremonies.

We expected to enjoy the program as well as watch the microphone attitude of these performers. Just before the program began, however, we were asked to get back into the corner of the room, as absolutely no visitors could be allowed near the microphone. So we watched Miss Juliet from the distance whispering close up to the microphone some of her impersonations of famous folks. Harry Fox singing to himself in an easy manner with his hand over one ear to get the sound effect, Harry Langdon sitting like a bashful school-

A RADIO IMPERSONATOR

MISS JULIET

boy at the piano whispering into the microphone what you all knew out there, the Five Locust Sisters, charming young women, singing in close harmony, and the Giersdorf Sisters who after the performance claimed that "Grace had sung the wrong song."

During the performance a party of people in evening clothes came in and we learned later that the folks were with Mr. Brown, the new president of RKO. Perhaps the greatest entertainment which was furnished outside of the work done by the artists on the program was given by a group of friends who came with Harry Langdon. They had evidently not been in a radiocasting room before and took it as an occasion for much merriment. They were evidently comedians, and they kept the artists in good humor by their imaginary handsprings, tight-rope walking and other funny antics. We must say that through this experience we learned what simple, unassuming, hard-working people stage folks are.

The Listener Speaks

ON MONDAY night at 10 o'clock, eastern time, just 365 years after his creator, William Shakespeare, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, the voice of Ariel echoed from thousands of American radio receivers. It was almost a literal fulfillment of his prophetic promise to "Put a Girdle Round the World." But Ariel was not alone in his ride upon the ether waves set in motion by the WJZ chain of stations. All the other famous characters in "The Tempest" were also heard in the hour devoted to the presentation of the play.

It needed only a few sentences from Prospero and Miranda to prove that the wealth of Shakespeare's language conveys in words alone the whole setting, atmosphere and mood of a play heard on the radio, just as it did in the bare stages of his own day. There is hardly a more convincing way of demonstrating his genius.

For this anniversary radiocast music was also provided to lend added color to the tale. There was Tchaikovsky's "Overture" and Arne's "Where the Bee Sucks," and there were several typical Purcell settings as well. All of this was very acceptable, but not essential really to the full effect. Five minutes had not passed before the spell of magic island had enveloped listeners as they sat at home. The lines as spoken by very competent players fairly overflowed with this delightful enchantment.

Apart from the pleasure derived from "The Tempest," itself and from the good music associated with it, many interesting trains of thought were suggested. One of these is best summed up in the words of the favorite poem, "All of good the past hath had remains to make our own time glad." The perennial youth of such masterpieces makes them perfectly adaptable to the new medium of radio. The lines heard by this means are very likely in a setting resembling that of Shakespeare's own time more than does the elaborate staging of the modern theater.

It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to await another anniversary celebration before other Shakespeare plays are radiocast.

D. M.

Air-Mail Profits Flew High During 1928, Says Report

Revenues Rose While Operating Costs Fell, Government Figures Disclose

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Flying the air mail appears to have been a profitable business during 1928 for the average contract operators of air-mail routes, according to statistics covering revenues and operating costs gathered by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, and just made public.

The figures reveal that the air-mail operators reached their high tide of prosperity in 1928 when the Government paid $7,433,179 to the 21 operators for flying the domestic air mail. Here are some of the facts revealed:

While the average income from carrying the air mail was 94 cents a mile in 1928, as against 62.5 cents a mile in 1927 and 39 cents a mile in 1926, the average mile costs for operating airplanes, based on reports from 15 operators and covering all sorts of aircraft, was less than 70 cents a mile.

Tabulations are not complete on the profits of the air mail companies but a year ago eight profitable lines paid average returns of 28 per cent.

The average mail load carried in each airplane was 973 pounds, as against 543 in 1927 and 182 in 1926, while the average income for each mail flight was $1979, as against $1307 in 1927 and $590 in 1926.

All mail operations doubled as far as actual flying was concerned, while air mail mileage increased almost 80 per cent, the report showed.

Revolt of Youth Centers Attack on War System of Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

the different nations. The public press, with its alleged nationalistic bias, was also regarded as a breeder of wars, and resolutions were adopted calling for the internationalizing of the journalistic viewpoint.

It was recommended that every geographical and racial group of states should be represented on the Council of the League of Nations according to a process of rotation, and that the Assembly should have a legislative power in its own right, as possessed by the legislatures of states, over those questions which, if left for determination by isolated national sovereignties might become a cause of war. It was felt, too, that the rule of unanimity should be abandoned in the interest of democratic procedure and that the Permanent Court of International Justice should have affirmative jurisdiction over all juridical disputes between member states.

Rights of Self-Expression

With regard to the minorities question, the great majority of the delegates held that "all minorities have the absolute right to cultural self-expression, particularly in language and religion, and must be granted political and economic equality with the majority group to which they belong."

It was also agreed by these young people that "every race and nation, just as every individual person, has the right to equal opportunity for self-development and self-expression, which also would enable it to give its essential contribution to the life of the world; that wherever such development is at present hindered by economic exploitation under the mandatory system of the League of Nations, it is the duty of the youth of the states concerned, who are working for peace, to urge that the defective machinery of this system as at present administered, should be ameliorated by the direct representation on the Commission of Control of the native mandated peoples themselves."

As if to give practical effect to this resolution, it was voted that "the congress believes that the youth of imperialist states are in duty bound to stimulate feelings of responsibility in their own countrymen, and to combat untrue racial propaganda in the press, to organize interracial congresses, and to make personal bonds of friendship between the races."

Blocked by Religious Issue

There was a disposition among many of the delegates to ignore the place of religion in the reconstruction of the social order. Not a few of the delegates were avowedly atheistic in their thinking. Others, committed to the Communistic theory of world revolution, were equally hostile to religion. Those who thus argued were in the minority, quite decidedly so, but they were sufficiently influential to obstruct the major objective of the congress—the establishment of a World Federation of Youth for Peace.

It had been planned to integrate all of the existing national anti-war movements of youth into an all-inclusive world federation. This plan failed. Why? Because the congress was divided in its opinion on the question of procedure. An exceedingly vocal minority called for violence and revolution. An equally resolute majority stood adamant against the employment of force in the correction of international and interracial abuses. There was no possible way of reconciling these divergent views. It was agreed to disagree, and the delegates went home without having achieved the object of their negotiations.

Progress was made nevertheless. The congress expressed its almost unanimous desire for the continuation of its work. A continuation secretariat was established with headquarters at The Hague. It was further agreed that a meeeting of the representatives of the principal countries and organizations should be held in the spring of 1929 to appraise the then existing situation and to consider the advisability of convening another world congress.

Forming World Clearing House

The continuation secretariat is busily engaged at the present moment in facilitating contacts between the youth organizations of the world; in acting as a "clearing house" of information of youth and of youth's peace activities; in coordinating like activities in various countries; in publishing an international bulletin service for youth; in preparing study outline materials for sectional and group conferences; and in promoting, wherever possible, the idea of a World Federation of Youth for Peace.

The program to be sponsored by national organizations in conjunction with the continuation secretariat includes the following activities: international correspondence exchange; international exchange of students and teachers; international youth lecture tours; international youth holiday camps; regional international conferences on specific problems; development of youth hostels; receptions by youth groups to foreign visitors. "For our work to be really effective in the present threatening and critical world conditions," said the officers of the continuation secretariat, in addressing its constituent youth groups, "we need to send youth ambassadors and delegations from one country to another, to organize the study of world problems and conditions, and do many other things to combat the widespread national and political animosities. Otherwise, we are merely playing at peace. Can we rise to the needs of the present hour?"

Golden Rule Group to Build New Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At a meeting here of the Golden Rule Foundation, Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews, was elected as head of the foundation. At the same time announcement was made of the beginning of what will be known as the founder's fund with subscriptions of $10,000 from the Cleveland E. Dodge Foundation, $10,000 from Felix Warburg and $5000 from Charles Stillman.

The foundation was organized to conduct philanthropic activities in all parts of the world.

Other officers elected were Charles E. Vickery, president of the International Near East Association and widely known social worker, executive; Dr. William B Millar, general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, secretary; Fleming H. Revell, publisher, acting treasurer; Dr. Charles L. White, executive secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, chairman; Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; John G. Arger, lawyer; Felix Warburg, banker, and Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, honorary vice-chairman.

CEYLON JUNGLE TO RAISE FOOD AS FARM COLONY

Employment for Middle-Class Islanders to Be Found on Land

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—The leasing out of blocks from 5 to 25 acres, partly with a permanent crop, probably coconut, partly with yams and other short-life crops, as a means of providing employment for the middle classes in the country districts of Ceylon, has been arranged by the Forest Department. The land released for the purposes is low-lying jungle land in the Kalutara district.

The growing of gingili, chillies, mustard and other condiments, and of papaya and plaintain will be encouraged. In the larger allotments principal attention will be given to the growing of lucerne and fodder grasses.

The Department of Agriculture hopes to supply the required stock of superior quality and to supervise rearing conditions in all stages of growth and marketing.

Middle-class farm settlers will be given lessons in the most modern methods of poultry farming adapted to local conditions. Literature and instruction will also be available on such subjects as the preservation of products of milk, butter and cheese. Cottage industries, suitable for women and children, will have the necessary attention at the rural agricultural school of each colony.

It is expected to draw 10 per cent of the return in cash or kind of all allotments, which yield beyond a certain measure, as an interest upon the stocks and seeds supplied free of cost by the Department of Agriculture. Where necessary, the taxed produce will be sold at the market of the colony and a reserve fund created for the establishment of a crop and stock insurance scheme, which will be run in conjunction with a co-operative credit society.

In the manner described above, it is hoped to establish, in the healthier parts of the island, self-contained colonies of middle-class folk who would otherwise be unemployed.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is, eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Symphonic Music

Walter Damrosch (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Introducing New Jersey composer Joseph Dunn's symphonic sketch, "We," symbolical of "Lindy's" transatlantic flight, 9 p. m.

Orchestral Music

Light Opera Selections (White House—WEAF Chain). Melodies of Victor Herbert and Franz Lehar head list. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). String selections. 11 p. m.

Band Music

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Featuring his brass adaptation of Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody."

John Philip Sousa's New March (CBS). Noted bandmaster himself conducts premiere with mombined service bands in honor of Army Band's approaching trip to International Exposition at Barcelona. 8:30 p. m.

Talk

Albert W. Whitney (NBC transcontinental). Leading underwriter, in "Universal Safety" series. 7:15 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Colin O'More, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Singing Violins (RCA—WJZ Chain). Set demonstration program. 3:30 p. m.

"Footlights" (NBC Pacific). Selections from musical comedy. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

"Singing Peaches" (NBC Pacific). Feminine duo, male and violin quartet, in popular program. 8 p. m.

Organ Recital

Lew White (NBC transcontinental). Mr. White finishes an evolution of American music with Thomas Griselle's prize-winning "Two American Sketches."

Sketches

"Frou Frou" (WJZ Chain). Augustin Daly's Camille-like melodrama of Broadway in 1870. 10 p. m.

"Cinderella O'Reilly" (NBC Pacific). Modern comedy-drama. 9 p. m.

"School Days" (NBC Pacific). The "best behaved" pupils shine. 10 p. m.

Vocal Duo

Nita and Renee Wright (WEAF Chain). Request program. 11 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Mildred Hunt, contralto (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Soloist with Frank Vagnoni's unit. 8:30 p. m.

"7-11's" (WJZ Chain). Merle Johnson leading. 9:30 p. m.

B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 10 p. m.

"Let's Dance" (NBC Pacific). Frank Ellis' Trocaderans. 11 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 28

BROOKLYN — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WPCH, 810kc.-370m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 950kc-316m.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS ACT FOR BETTER HOMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Hofstadter-Moffat multiple dwellings bill, designed to provide for light and air in newly constructed tenements and apartment structures in New York City, has been signed by Governor Roosevelt.

The measure was opposed by the Walker Administration on the ground that it was an invasion of the home-rule idea, but the bill was supported by the State Housing Commission, which has been at work on revision of the dwellings law for several years.

Art Movement Found Stronger in Small Towns

Mrs. McCormick Announces Co-operative Organization for Exchange of Ideas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The small town as the center and inspiration of art was extolled by Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.), Representative from Illinois, in announcing the foundation of the Allied Arts Extension, explained as a co-operative movement financed entirely by local communities for the exchange of ideas on painting, sculpture, handicraft and the allied arts, sponsored by the National Community Foundation.

Mrs. McCormick declared that the big cities have their art galleries and museums, but only because some wealthy benefactor provides for them.

Through the Allied Arts Extension, Mrs. McCormick explained, communities will arrange for exhibits of fine arts, handicrafts and the production of drama on a par with productions of the Theater Guild.

Each exhibit or dramatic production to be presented before the various chapters of the Allied Arts Extension will first be reviewed by an art committee which includes Loree Taft, for sculpture and painting; Winthrop Ames for drama, Andrew Wright Crawford, director of the American Federation of Arts, and Mrs. Andrew Wright Crawford, director of the Philadelphia Print Club, for fine arts and handicraft.

One evidence of America's new artistic interest cited by Mrs. McCormick is the new use of color. Automobiles, once black, are now painted in attractive shades. Color is used in connection with articles which were never painted a few years ago, alarm clocks, tooth brushes, table glassware, bath towels, underwear and linen. It is now not unusual to enter a kitchen in which the floor is painted a bright blue or green and the handles of all the kitchen utensils are selected to match, while even the dishpan and the stewing kettles, on the outside at least, are colored.

French Enforce Quarantine Law

PARIS (AP)—French quarantine on travelers entering the country from England has been enforced again, with more stringent requirements than ever.

Under rules laid down and now effective, travelers from England by the Channel ports either must show a certificate of small pox vaccination "within recent date," submit to medical examination, or carry a sanitary passport to be presented to the medical authorities of each French city they visit for a fortnight.

The action was taken by Louis Loucheur, Minister of Labor and Health, after the failure of the French and British health department representatives to agree at Calais on preventive measures.

LONDON (AP)—Clamping down once more of quarantine restrictions by France on travelers from Great Britain has occasioned considerable surprise and resentment here. It was hoped that when the restrictions were lifted last week a way would be found to prevent their becoming necessary in the future.

AMERICAN WOMAN PLEADS FOR PEACE

LONDON (AP)—Addressing the annual conference of the women's section of the British Legion, on April 20, Mrs. A. W. Macaulay, first national president of the American Legion Women's Auxiliary and president of the women's section of the international veterans organization, "Fidac," made a plea for world peace.

She urged that women the world over further the cause of peace "by devising ways and means of spreading the gospel of understanding" and urged that the thought of arbitration as a method of settling world controversies be taught in homes and schools.

CHESS

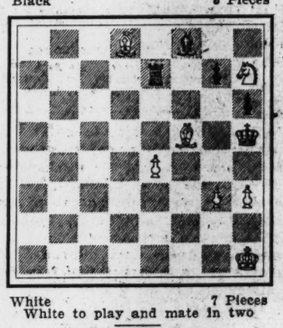
by George H. Dabbitt

PROBLEM NO. 1089

By E. G. Haden, Southwestern College, Tenn.

Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 5 Pieces



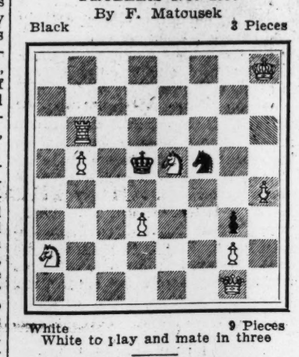
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1090

By F. Matousek

Black 3 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1087. Kt-B5
No. 1088. 1. Q-Kt7 K-K7
2. Q-Q4

Omitted April 9:

No. 1083. B-B7
No. 1084. 1. B-Kt3 PxKt
2. Q-K3ch
1. —— R-K7
2. Kt-Q5

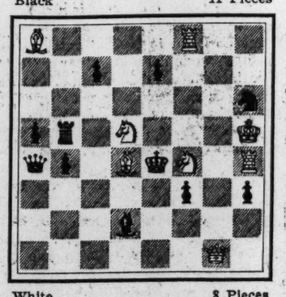
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Continued from March 19:

Showing the unpinning of a knight battery, especially featuring the self-block interference mates by White.

By G. Guidelli

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The surprising result of the international team tournament at Ramsgate, Eng., was not so much that Jose R. Capablanca should lead the victorious side, but rather that Miss Vera Menchick, the ladies' world champion, from Russia, should have been ranked with Rubinstein, second to the noted Cuban. Although the first time in the annals of chess that a lady has reached such heights, it is not beyond the realms of this modern era that the young woman may go higher, even to the top. However, Miss Vera Menchik deserves much credit for the excellent showing, and her sex may be justly proud of her. Final scores:

FOREIGN TEAM

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	5½	1½	Maroczy	4½	2½
Menchik	5	2	Snoski-Borowski	4	3
Rubinstein	5	2			
Koltanowski	4½	2½	Scultanbeieff	4	3

BRITISH TEAM

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Thomas	3½	3½	Sergeant	2	5
Yates	3	4	Price	1½	5½
Michell	2½	4½	Winter	1½	5½
Taylor	2½	4½			

The Pennsylvania state championship went to N. T. Whitaker (United States open champion of 1927), who won from a field of 26 players which included all the expert talent of the State.

F. R. Chevalier, the Harvard senior, retained his title of intercollegiate champion by defeating Vance of Yale and Forbes of Princeton.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories team of New York won the annual telegraphic match with the Hawthorne team of the Western Electric Company, Chicago, by 6—4. The scores:

BELL LABORAT'S		HAWTHORNE	
C. F. Sacia	1	J. M. Juran	0
F. A. Voos	½	J. Shallcross	½
H. W. Bode	0	A. V. Cedarquist	1
D. A. Quarles	½	C.R. Rasmussen	½
H. M. Stoller	1	F. Asplund	0
H. T. Reeve	½	R. D. Warth	½
H. D. Cahill	1	A. Birkland	0
T. Slonczowski	1	H. L. Morgan	0
G. H. Heydt	½	L. H. Warth	½
H. W. Wood	0	H. Bradner	1
Total	6	Total	4

From Dr. Alekhin's Boston exhibition, where in 40 games he won 35, drew 1 and lost 4:

Alekhin White	Daly Black	Alekhin White	Daly Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	27 KtPxP	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	28 K-R	B-Kt4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	29 R-B3	Q-R3
4 P-KKt3	P-Q4	30 R-R	Q-B3
5 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	31 P-Kt4	PxKtP
6 Castles	B-Q3	32 R-R3	RxP
7 QKt-Kt5	Kt-K5	33 RxBP	RxP
8 P-B4	P-B3	34 QxR	QxR
9 KtxB	KtxKt	35 QxP	Q-B8ch
10 P-Kt3	Kt-B3	36 RxQ	RxRch
11 Kt-K5	Q-R4	37 B-B	RxBch
12 B-B4	Kt-B3	38 K-Kt2	R-B4
13 KtxKt	KtxKt	39 Q-Kt4	P-QR3
14 P-B3	B-Q2	40 Q-B5	RxP
15 P-K4	KR-K	41 Q-B8ch	K-B2
16 B-K5	K-Kt	42 Q-B7ch	K-Kt3
17 Q-K2	R-KB	43 P-Q7	R-Kt4ch
18 B-Q6	R-B2	44 K-B3	BxP
19 P-K5	Kt-K	45 QxB	R-B4ch
20 P-B5	P-QKt3	46 K-Kt3	R-K4
21 P-QR3	KtxB	47 Q-R4	R-K5
22 BPxKt	Q-B6	48 QxRP	K-R4
23 Q-Q	R-QB	49 Q-B8	P-Kt3
24 P-B4	P-B4	50 Q-B8	R-K6ch
25 R-B	Q-R4	51 K-B4	P-Q5
26 P-QKt4	QxRP	Resigns	

From one of Dr. Alekhin's New York exhibitions:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhin White	Kashdan and Steiner Black	Alekhin White	Kashdan and Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Q-Kt4	K-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 Q-B4	P-QR4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	14 B-K2	B-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	P-xP	15 Castles	P-R4
5 P-QR4	B-Kt5	16 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
6 P-K3	P-QKt4	17 QxB	R-KR3
7 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	18 P-K4	P-KR5
8 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	19 RxP	P-B3
9 PxP	KtxKt	20 PxP	KtxP
10 PxKt	PxP	21 QxKtP	Resigns
11 Kt-Kt4	B-K2		

ENGLISH OPENING

Kevitz and Pinkus White	Alekhin Black	Kevitz and Pinkus White	Alekhin Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	25 R-B3	B-Kt5
2 P-B4	P-QKt3	26 KR-K3	Q-R4
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	27 K-Kt2	B-R6ch
4 B-Kt2	P-K4	28 K-R	K-B2
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	29 B-B2	P-R4
6 Castles	BxKt	30 B-K2	R-K4
7 KtPxB	P-Q3	31 B-B2	Q-Kt5
8 P-Q4	P-K5	32 B-Kt	QR-K2
9 Kt-R4	Castles	33 B-B2	K-K
10 P-B3	PxP	34 B-Kt	K-Q
11 BxP	Kt-K5	35 B-B2	Q-R4
12 Q-Q3	R-K	36 B-Kt	K-B
13 P-Q5	Kt-B4	37 B-B2	B-Kt5
14 Q-Q4	QKt-Q2	38 K-Kt2	Q-R6ch
15 B-R5	Kt-K4	39 K-R	P-R5
16 B-B4	Q-Q2	40 B-Kt	K-Kt2
17 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3	41 B-B2	P-Kt3
18 Kt-Q2	Q-R6	42 B-Kt	K-B3
19 BxKt	RPxB	43 B-B2	P-B4
20 P-K4	P-KB3	44 PxP	PxP
21 QR-K	P-KKt4	45 RxR	PxR
22 B-K3	R-K2	46 Q-K3	P-K5
23 K-R	QR-K	47 P-Q6	PxP
24 B-Kt	B-B	48 B-Kt	P-B5
		49 Resigns	

TRAVEL

Announcing 1929 Season

Now Open Daily Between Cleveland and Buffalo

Travelers East and West may now enjoy the clean, restful trips of the famous C & B Line Steamers.

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Steamers leave each way, every night at 9:00 p. m., arriving at 7:30 a.m. E.S.T.

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PRICES HOLD FIRM IN NEW YORK MARKET

Public Utilities Command More Attention—New High Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Broad scale buying operations carried more than a score issues to record high levels in today's stock market.

Extreme gains in the active issues ranged from 1 to 8 points, with a few high-priced specialties marked up 10 to 20 points in a thin market.

The rally was slowed up in the early afternoon by a stiffening of call-money rates.

Call money renewed unchanged at 7½ per cent, but advanced to 8 in reflection of the growing demand for funds as a result of the increased speculative activity in securities. Time money, commercial paper and bankers' acceptance rates were unchanged.

One of the features of the session was the opening sale of a block of 100,000 shares of Simms Petroleum at 30, representing a turnover of $3,000,000. This is believed to be the largest individual transaction ever recorded on the exchange, although a few smaller transactions have exceeded it in dollar value. The sale was made to M. J. Meehan, who was reported to be acting for a powerful new group in that issue.

Failure of the reparations experts to reach an agreement also tended to slow up bullish activities. Hope is still held out in New York banking quarters that an early solution may be found of this troublesome problem, and to date there has been no panicky liquidation of either German marks or German securities. Except for the publication of another batch of favorable earnings statements, there was little else in the day's news to influence speculative sentiment.

A brisk demand for the chemical shares also attracted widespread attention. Recent accumulation of these issues has been based on the growing use of chemicals in manufacturing and oil refining activities, as well as in agriculture. A new chemical for the liquid cooling of airplane engines is reported to be one of the developments of the industry.

Commercial solvents was the leader in that group, soaring more than 10 points to a new high record. Liquid Carbonic and Allied Chemical sold at least 6 points above yesterday's final quotations, and Union Carbide moved into new high ground.

New peak prices also were established by American Telephone, Adams Express, Borg Warner, Bohn Aluminum, North American, Republic Steel, Consalidated Film preferred, Hershey Chocolate common and preferred, Phillips Jones and New Haven.

There were a few soft spots. American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Allegheny Corporation, General Electric, and Greene Canaea Copper, which had been prominent in the recent recovery, showed a tendency to fall back on profit taking.

Execution of buying orders for several large blocks of General Motors attracted an immediate speculative following which quickly ran the price up to around 87¼. Simms Petroleum kept climbing and crossed 32, but Sinclair and Houston Oil turned heavy. International Harvester moved up 3 points on brisk bidding, and Case Threshing fell back 4. New Haven crossed 102, carrying with it some other popular rails. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at 4.85 5-16.

Firming prices, greater sales volume and a generally confident tone still ruled in the bond market today. Although menaced by another speculative outburst in stocks, it was favored by gradual relaxation of credit stringency and belief that money rates were on the decline. This was evidenced by added strength in the United States Government list.

The marked recovery of bonds from their low level late in March still has not progressed far enough to encourage any extensive financing, although it is believed further credit ease and improvement in prices will bring out many issues held back, particularly municipals.

The decision of New York City officials to sell $52,000,000 in subway notes with a 5¼ per cent coupon rate, the highest it has paid in years, bears testimony to the present market. However, prices of municipals recently showed a tendency to strength.

The traditional faith of investors in the rail coupon securities, encouraged in recent months by good earning records, was manifested in the advance of many of the rails to within a fraction or so of their 1929 high prices. Gains of a fraction to more than a point were scored by Chicago & North Western general 4s, Great Northern 4½s, Central of Georgia consolidated 5s and Erie refunding and improvement 5s.

The oils also were firmer. Convertibles, while not as actfve in the forenoon as yesterday, were turned over rapidly at higher prices. The foreign list was not helped by discouraging news of the reparations impasse at Paris, but price changes in that section were small. German loans were out of the picture in the early trading.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOO LINE
(Including Wisconsin Central)

	1929	1928
March gross	$3,499,554	$3,701,835
Net op inc	283,136	373.001
Def after chgs	298,344	200,026
Three mos' gross	9,828,058	10,285,248
Net op inc	369,819	686,101
Def aft chgs	1,345,252	1,040,298

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

	1929	1928
March gross	$7,032,239	$7,008,728
Net op inc	1,535,187	1,716,704
Sur af chgs	638,542	587,535
3 mos' gross	20,112,033	20,148,690
Net op inc	4,412,354	4,636,019
Surp af chgs	1,705,202	1,205,345

BIG STOCK TRANSACTION

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the largest individual transactions ever made on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange was recorded today with the sale of a block of 100,000 shares of Simms Petroleum Company capital stock. The stock was purchased through M. J. Meehan of M. J. Meehan & Co. as broker, but the identity of the purchaser was not disclosed. The purchase was made at $30 a share, a gain of $1.25 from last night's closing price. The block represents about 12 per cent of the total outstanding stock in the company.

CUTTING STUDEBAKER COSTS

Material progress toward the saving of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 a year in operating costs of the enlarged Studebaker Corporation plant in South Bend, through the transfer of major operations from Detroit to the central factory, will be made during this month (April), A. R. Erskine, president, announces.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Southern California Edison Company reports for three months ended March 31 gross of $8,959,349, compared with $7,814,706 in the same period of 1928. Profit after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, was $3,905,021 compared with $3,795,903.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing))

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.23	Apr.22
100 Adams Ex pf	93½	93½	93½	..
200 Abitibi	13½	13½	13½	..
200 Abitibi pf	80	79½	79½	79½
300 Ab & Straus	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
30 Ab & Str pf	111	111	111	..
500 Adams Ex	750	745	750	730
3500 Adv-Ru	96	93½	95½	94¾
1000 Adv-Ru pf	92	90	90	90
1100 Ahumada	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
3100 Air Reduc	110¾	108¾	110¾	107¾
1200 Ajax Rub	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
500 Alaska Jun	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¼
200 Alb P W P	21½	20⅞	21½	20½
5200 Allied Ch	292	284	290½	283
3000 Allis-Chal	191¼	186	191	183
18200 Alleghany	35¼	34½	34¾	35
100 Amal Lea	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
100 Amal Lea pf	57	57	57	58
900 Amerada	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
200 All'gh pf ww	100½	100¼	100¼	101
200 Am Ag Ch	17⅞	17	17	17½
400 Am Ag C pf	57⅞	57½	57⅞	58
700 Am Bk Note	122½	120⅞	122	120¾
150 Am Bk N pf	62	62	62	62¾
800 Am Bosch	53⅜	52½	52⅜	53¼
3600 Am Brake	56⅝	55	55	55⅝
3200 Am Br Bov	29¼	29	29⅛	30
50 Am Br B pf	92½	92	92	92
33600 Am Can	141	138⅜	139¼	140
400 Am Car & F	99½	99	9½	100
100 Am Car pf	116	116	116	116
100 Am Chain pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	79¾
200 Am Chicle	55¾	55	55¾	55½
4400 Am Hawaiian	41¾	40	40	40⅝
2900 Am En Til	43	41	42⅞	40¾
900 Am Ex	349½	344	349½	343
28500 Am&FPw	101	97½	99	96½
4900 Am&FP 2pf	91¼	89¾	90¾	89⅞
100 Am Hide pf	33	33	33	32¾
300 Am Ice	41¾	41	41	41
3500 Am Int Crp	64⅛	63½	63¾	62⅝
1900 Am D&St S	46⅜	46	46⅜	46
100 Am La Fr	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
1800 Am Loco	120	119	119⅜	119¼
200 Am Loco pf	117	117	117	..
1000 Am Metals	59¼	58¾	59	59½
10 Am Piano pf	37	37	37	38
2700 Am Pw&Lt	106½	104½	105½	104
400 Am P&L6%	100½	100¼	100½	100¼
400 Am Radiat	186½	184½	186½	184½
210 Am Rad pf	183	183	183	181
3400 Am Ry Ex	179	174¾	177	179
200 Am Republic	58	57¼	57⅜	58
400 Am Zinc pf	98¾	98½	98½	98
11000 Anacon n wi	119	116⅞	117⅝	118
17200 Anaconda	142⅜	140¼	140½	141¼
200 Arch Dan	37¼	37	37	37
14400 Anacon rts	26¾	25¼	25⅝	25⅝
100 Armour D pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
3800 Arm Ill A	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
1500 Arm Ill B	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
100 Arm Ill pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
200 Arnold Cons	26	25¾	25¾	25⅞
4300 Andes Cop	53⅜	52¼	52⅝	52⅜
100 Art Metals	29¾	28¼	28¼	28⅞
600 Asso DG	54⅜	53¼	53¼	53⅝
30 Asso Oil	45½	45¼	45¼	45⅝
100 Asso App	54	54	54	52½
300 Atchison	199¾	199	199½	199½
200 Atl Coast L	179¾	179½	179½	179⅞
9900 Atl G&WI	60⅞	57⅛	60½	57
500 Atl G&WI pf	59⅜	58	59⅜	57⅞
10600 Atl Refin	61	60½	60⅝	60⅜
110 Atl Refin pf	114	114	114	114
8100 Atl R rts	6⅞	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
200 Atlas Powd	97	97	97	97
200 Atlas Tack	14	14	14	13¾
100 Austin N	6½	6½	6½	..
1200 Auto Sales	31⅝	30½	30½	31⅝
100 Auto Sale pf	41	41	41	..
100 Auto Strop A	46½	46½	46½	46
200 Baldwin	252½	252	252½	254½
40 Baldwin pf	120	119	119	121¾
5700 Balt & Ohio	122½	121	122	121⅞
400 Balt & O pf 79	78½	78½	..	..
20 Bamber pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
100 Bangor & A	66½	66½	66½	..
20 Bangor pf	107	107	107	..
6500 Barnsdall A	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	44½
900 Beacon Oil	23½	23	23	23½
400 Beechnut	90½	90	90	91⅝
500 Belding H	15½	15½	15½	15¼
100 Bel NR ppf	81½	81½	81½	81¼
1500 Best & Co	86	86	86⅜	85
23700 Beth Steel	116¾	114¼	114¾	115⅜
100 Beth Stl pf	119	119	119	119½
800 Bloom'dale	56	54⅜	55	56
10 Blum'thal pf	105	105	105	105
2200 Bohn Al&B	124⅞	122⅞	124	122
100 Bon Ami	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
200 Booth F pf	54	53½	53⅞	54
1900 Borden	194¾	192½	194	192¾
7500 Briggs	44¾	43⅜	44¼	43⅜
6400 Burg Warn	132⅞	128¼	129½	130¾
800 Brockway	55⅞	54½	55½	56
5200 Br Man Tr	68	66¾	68	66½
1400 Brklyn Gas	181¾	179¾	180¼	178¾
200 Brown Shoe	44½	43½	43½	..
1100 Bruns Balke	48½	47	48	46½
1300 Bruns Term	31½	29¼	30⅜	28½
900 Bucyrus	34¼	34	34	34⅜
400 Bucy cv pf	43¾	43¼	43¼	44½
100 Burns Br B	30½	30½	30½	30¾
300 Bush Term	65¼	65¼	65¼	64
10 Bush Blg pf	112	112	112	..
200 Butte Cop	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝
100 Butterick	31¼	31¼	31¼	32
6200 By Prod Co	121	119	119¼	119
5200 Byers	163⅜	159	162	160
20 Byers pf	115	115	115	115
1200 Cal Pack	74½	73½	73¾	73¾
3900 Callahan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2900 Cal & Ariz	127¾	126½	127	125¾
6100 Cal & Hecla	47⅛	46¼	46¾	46¼
4800 Canada Dry	88½	87¼	87½	86⅞
3200 Can Pac	240	238¾	238¾	238
320 CaroC&O sta	99	98½	99	98¼
100 Cav Dobbs	32½	32½	32½	32
100 Case Thresh	426	426	426	430
1800 Cen Alloy	47¼	46¼	46⅝	46¼
3200 Celotex	68½	64	68	64¼
200 Cen Aguirre	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37
1700 Cerro de J	100	99½	99½	99½
800 Cert-Teed	23¼	22¼	22¾	22½
200 Certo Corp	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¼
1600 Ches Corp	89¼	87½	87⅝	89
800 Ches & Ohio	225⅞	225	225⅜	225¼
300 Chi&Alton	15⅜	15	15⅜	..
100 Chi&Alt pf	19	19	19	19
100 Chi&E Ill pf	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	56
100 Chi Gt West	19	19	19	19
1200 Chi G W pf	52⅞	52	52	52¾
200 Chi M&SP	32¼	32	32	32¾
300 Chi&NW	85¼	85	85	84
300 Chi Pneu	32½	32	32½	31⅞
600 Chi RI	126⅝	126	126	126
40 Chi Yel Cab	33	33	33	32¾
200 Chick. Cot O	41¾	41½	41½	41¾
2100 Childs	59¼	58¾	59¼	58
400 Chile Cop	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 City Ice	54¾	54¾	54¾	54½
21000 Chrysler	93¼	92	94	95
800 City Stor	22	21¾	22	21¾
20 City Invest	205	205	205	..
100 Cluett Pbdy	61	61	61	61
100 Coca Cola	131½	131½	131½	131¾
100 Coca Cola A	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
2000 Collins & A	64½	62¼	63½	64½
1800 Colo F&I	70⅝	69	69	70
20 Colo So 1pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
7800 Col Gas n	62	60	62	60
100 Col Gas pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
4500 Col Carb	142	138¼	140	137½
11300 Col Graph	71¾	70⅝	70½	70¾
10600 Com Cred	51½	50½	51¾	50½
50 Com Cr 1 pf	96½	96	96	96⅝
300 Con Inv Tr	161	160½	160½	160½
3700 Com Sol	320½	310	318	308¾
6400 Conwith Pf	142	137¼	139⅞	136½
2000 Congoleum	25½	24⅞	25½	24⅜
100 Conley T st	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	1
20400 Con Flm pf	30¾	29⅝	29⅞	29¾
57500 Con Gas	111¾	109¾	111	109
600 Con Gas pf	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	99¼
200 Con Rv C pf	62	63	63	..
1600 Con Textile	3½	3½	3½	3½
900 Container A	15¼	15	15	14⅞
1200 Container B	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7¼
2800 Cont Bak A	78	75¼	76¼	75⅜
6700 Cont Bak B	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	12
400 Cont Bak pf	96	95⅞	95	95⅜
7500 Cont Can	76⅞	75⅜	76¼	76⅛
700 Cont Ins	86⅜	85½	85½	86
2600 Cont Motors	21¾	19⅞	21⅜	20
500 Crex Carpet	34½	31½	34	29½
1300 Corn Prd	95½	92⅝	95	93
40 Corn Prd pf	141¾	141¼	141¾	142
11200 Coty	65⅜	62¼	65⅜	61½
5600 Crosley Rad	114⅜	111	111⅞	112½
300 Crucible	91	91	91	91
1000 Cuba Cane	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
300 Cuba C pf	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	11⅜
600 Cuba Co	20½	20½	20½	20¼
600 Cub Am S	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
70 Cub A S pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	64
100 Cudahy	55	55	55	55
1100 Curtis Pub	120	120	120	119
9800 Curtiss	156½	150⅜	156½	149¼
10 Cushman 8%	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
600 Cutler	62	61½	61½	61½
100 Cuyamel Fr	80	80	80	..
3800 Davison	59⅞	57	58½	57
100 Debenham	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38¾
20 Deere pf	123	123	123	122
1800 Del & Hud	189	187	187⅜	187
400 Del Lac&W	125	124	125	124
400 Denv RG pf	68½	67½	68	54¼
2500 Devoe&R A	56⅝	54⅜	56	54¼
10 Diamond M	142¼	142¼	142¼	142
800 Dome Mines	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅜
20 Duluth Sup	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
900 Dupont	185	179	185	178
200 Dupont deb	117¼	117½	117¾	117¾
100 Duquesne pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
200 East Kodak	177½	176½	176½	175
10 East Kod pf	127	127	127	..
400 Eaton Axle	65⅞	65¼	65¼	66¼
100 Eitingon	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
200 Eitingon 1pf	100	100	100	..
8500 Elec Auto Lit	151½	149¾	150	150½
800 Elec Boat	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
17100 Elec P&L	66⅞	65½	65½	65
200 ElecP&L pf	108¼	108	108	107½
500 Elec Sto Bat	83¼	82⅜	82⅜	82½
300 Elk Horn	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
12000 Elk Horn pf	8¾	8½	8½	..
200 End John	72½	72½	72½	72½
100 End John pf	123½	123½	123½	..
3300 Eng P S	51½	50¾	51	50¾
100 EngPSpfww	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
2000 Equit Bldg	36¾	36	36	35⅞
31300 Erie	73½	71⅞	72⅝	71⅜
300 Erie 1 pf	60⅞	60½	60⅞	60⅜
1400 Eureka Vac	51¼	50⅜	51¼	50⅜
1300 Evans Aut L	66	64¾	64¾	64
400 Fairb Morse	45	44¾	45	..
200 Fed Lt&Tr	85¾	84½	84½	85¾
300 Fed L&T pf	99	99	99	99
100 Fash Park	70	70	70	..
800 Fed Motor T	17¼	17	17¼	18
140 Filenes pf	101½	101	101	102½
1900 Fidelity Ins	101½	100	100½	100
10 Fifth Ave B	12	12	12	10⅝
20 First NP 1pf	114½	114½	114½	..
900 First Nat St	68¾	67⅝	68¼	67½
3100 Fisk Rubber	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅜
9900 Fleischm'n	71⅜	70¼	70½	72¼
100 Florsheim	50½	50½	50½	51
5900 Foundation	65⅜	64	64	65
18100 Fox A	93⅜	91¼	92½	91⅜
400 Follansbee	68	66⅞	67	68¾
800 Freeport Tx	45¾	44½	44½	45
200 Fuller prpf	105	101⅞	102	101½
100 Gabriel A	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
900 Gardner M	13¾	13	13	13
600 GenAmTk	89⅞	89	89	89
700 GenAsphalt	75⅞	74⅛	75¼	75½
40 Gen Bak pf	135	133½	135	133⅞
300 Gen Cable	47½	46¼	46½	47
4700 Gen Elec	245⅝	241¼	242	244
400 Gen Elec Sp	111¼	111¼	111½	..
700 Gen G&E rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Gen G&E A	76	76	76	76⅜
10 G G&E 7B	108	108	108	..
80 G G&E 7A	109	108	109	..
170 G G&E 8A	128¼	128	128	128
2800 Gen Mills	79	74⅞	79	75
29500 Gen Motors	87¼	84¼	87¾	84½
200 Gen Mot 7%	124⅞	124¾	124⅞	124⅝
200 Gen O Ad A	51½	51¼	51½	52
1900 Gen Ry Sig	104⅜	103½	103½	103½
1600 Gen Refrac	72⅜	71¾	71¾	71½
1600 Gillette	113½	12 1	112½	112½
600 Gimbel Br	39¼	39⅛	39¼	39¼
4900 Glidden rts	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
2900 Glidden	48¾	47½	48⅜	47⅝
140 Glidden pf	105½	105	105	106¼
2000 Gobel	45⅝	45	45⅝	45¼
17500 Gold Dust	67¾	66⅝	67	66½
27100 Goodrich rts	1	⅝	⅝	1
4600 Goodrich	86¼	84⅝	84⅝	85⅝
7900 Goodyear	132⅞	129⅛	130	130½
1100 Goodyr 1pf	104	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜
900 Gotham Hos	57⅝	56½	57⅜	56¼
10000 Graham-P	37½	36¼	36¾	35¼
800 Granby	85	84¾	85	84⅝
300 Grand Stores	87⅞	87	87¼	..
400 Grand Union	26¼	26	26	26¼
200 Grt Nor pf	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	..
300 Grt No pf ct	103½	103½	103½	103⅞
1400 Grt Nor Ore	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	30⅜
200 Grt Nor pf ct	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅞
6200 Grt W Sug	39¼	38	38¾	38⅝
120 Grt WSu pf	116	114	116	113¾
2100 Greene-Can	122⅞	120¾	122½	120¾
200 Grant	122½	122½	122½	121½
100 Gulf Steel	66½	66½	66½	65⅞
1800 Hayes B	55¾	54½	55	54⅝
510 Hanna 1 pf	94	94	94	95
100 Hartman B	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100 Havana El	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
10 Havana pf	73	73	73	..
5000 Hershey Ch	84⅞	80½	83	80½
3300 Hershey pf	92½	89¾	92	89½
100 Hershey ppf	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
7000 Houston Oil	102⅝	99	99¼	101⅞
1300 Howe Sn	72	71	71	71½
300 Hud Man	44¾	41½	44⅜	42¾
100 Hud Man pf	74½	74½	74½	..
1000 Holland F	41	40½	40½	41
9100 Hudson Mot	88⅞	87½	88	88⅛
3500 Hahn pf	100⅝	100	100¼	99¾
4100 Hupp Mot	55⅞	54¼	54¾	54⅜
3400 Hahn	43½	42¼	42⅞	43¼
300 Ill Central	136¼	136¼	136¼	136
1100 Ill Cen pf	40	40	40	..
4600 Ind Oil & G	38	37½	37¾	37⅝
100 Indian Mot	21	21	21	20½
13200 Indian Refin	47½	46	47¼	46⅞
100 Ind Rayon	114	114	114	..
10100 Indian Re ct	46⅜	44½	45⅝	44½
800 Ingersol R	146	144	145	143½
3100 Inland St	94⅛	92⅝	94	92
3600 Int D St	77	75½	75½	76½
1300 Inspiration	49¾	49	49¼	49⅜
900 Interboro R	34⅛	33	33⅝	33⅜
1200 Intercon Rub	9½	9	9½	9
200 Int Agri	14	13⅝	13⅝	..
1500 Int Business	175½	171⅞	171⅞	171½
3600 Int Cement	94½	88	93½	87½
200 Int Comb	73⅜	72¾	72¾	72⅞
200 Int P pf	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞	87¼
3600 Int Harv	111⅞	108¼	110½	108½
300 Int P Int	52	52	52	51⅝
1600 Int Match pf	84¾	83⅝	83¾	83½
1900 Int M Mar	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
1400 Int M Mar pf	51⅛	48⅞	50½	48⅞
3200 Int P&P A	29⅜	29	29	30
63500 Int Nickel	51⅜	50¼	50¾	50
2100 Int P&P B	17¼	17	17	17½
200 Int Salt	80	80	80	80⅜
2200 Int Tel & T	261	256	256	260⅝
300 Intertype	33½	32½	32¾	32½
900 Int P&P C	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅜
300 Jewell Tea	146¾	146	146	145
19500 Johns Man	187	181⅞	184½	181
1400 Jordan rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Jones & L pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121½
400 Jordan Mot	10	9⅞	10	10
200 Kaufmann	27	27	27	..
100 Kan City So	84	84	84	83
200 Kan C So pf	65⅝	65	65	66
5400 Kayser	92	90¾	91⅞	91
200 Keith Albee	31½	31	31	..
8800 Kelly Sp 6%	17½	16⅝	17	16⅝
1100 Kelsey Wh	50½	50⅛	50½	51⅞
20 Kelsey W pf	106¾	106¼	106¾	..
7400 Kelvinator	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅜
1000 Kinney rts	2	1½	2	2
28000 Kennecott	86⅞	85½	86¼	85¾
1100 Kinney	66¾	65	66⅝	66⅞
2400 Kolster	44½	40½	41⅞	40½
2000 Kraft Chees	36½	35⅞	36	35½
2100 Kresge	50¾	49½	49½	50
20 Ksge DS pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
4200 Kroger	99¾	96⅝	98¾	96⅞
2300 Kreuger	38	37⅜	37½	37⅝
100 Leh V C pf	36½	36½	36	36
100 Lago Oil	31½	31½	31½	30⅝
100 Leh V C	23¾	23½	23¼	24
900 Lehigh PC	57¼	53	57	53⅛
50 Lehi PC pf	110	110	110	140
100 Lehigh Val	89	89	89	89
700 Lim Loo	53⅞	52	52	52⅜
17000 Liquid Car	88¾	81⅜	88⅝	81
1100 Loews Inc	64	63	63	63
1700 Loft Inc	10	9¾	10	9¾
600 Loose-W	67⅞	67	67	68⅛
1500 Lou Oil Ref	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
1100 Lou G&E A	40⅞	40¼	40¼	40⅜
500 Ludlum Stl	79¾	78¼	79¼	79½
200 McCall	78⅞	77	77¼	78¼
40 McCrory Str	102	102	102	102
200 McCrory B	104	104	104	104
200 McGraw	42½	42¼	42¼	..
100 McIntyre	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
5800 McKeesport	70⅝	67	67½	66½
10000 Mack Tr	108⅜	106¼	106⅞	106
300 Macy	161½	160	160	161
500 Madison Sq	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
200 Magma Cop	70⅝	69	69	69½
20 Manati Sug	18½	18½	18½	15½
100 Mandel Bros	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
200 Man El Sup	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
2300 Man Elv mg	36⅞	35¼	36⅜	35⅝
100 Man Shirt	30¼	29½	30¼	..
900 Maracaibo	18	17⅜	18	18
3200 Marland Oil	41⅜	41	41¼	41
600 Marlin Rock	73	72¾	73	72¼
2300 Marmon	88¼	87⅛	87⅝	87
2800 Math

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Strauss 5½s '43	109½	108¾
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	102⅞	102½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	97½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Am Int 5½s '49	104¼	103⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	79½	79½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	104	103
Am T & T 4s '36	94⅞	94⅝
Am T & T 5s '50	103⅜	102½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98¼	98⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	102⅞
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82¼	82¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅝	104½
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	221	219½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97¼	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¼	90⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½	91
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91¼	91¼
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	62	62
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91½	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113	112½
Atch T&SF ,s T S L '58	89½	89½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92¼	92¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91⅝	91⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅝	102½
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅛	98
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅝	101⅞
BO 1st 5s ct '48	103⅞	103⅝
B&O 5s series D	102⅝	102¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	108⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105⅝	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	105⅝	105¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	99⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102¼	102¼
Beth Steel con 4½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '67	96¾	96¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	66	66
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅛	103¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94⅞
Bklyn Queens Sub 1st 5s '41	77	77
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89¾	89¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	100
By Products 5½s '45	100⅝	100⅝
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95½	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95	95
Can North sf 7s '40	110	109¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85½	85
Can outh con 5s '62	105¼	105
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101¾	101¾
Cen of Ga rfg 6½s '59	104⅞	104⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅝	91⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101⅜	101⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	71	70⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98⅝	98½
Ches & O 4½s A '93	94⅛	93⅞
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	84	83
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 reg	84	84
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92¼	91⅞
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	84⅜	84⅜
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97¼	97
Chi B&Q rfg 5s '71	105⅝	105⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82½	82½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	104	104
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68	67½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	94½	94½
Chi M&StP 4½s C	94⅞	94⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72⅜	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92⅛
Chi & NW gen 4s '87	86½	86½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	94⅜	94⅜
Chi & NW 6½s '36	108	108
Chi & NW 7s '30	101⅜	101⅜
Chi Railway 5s '27	82	81⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¼	94¼
Chi RI&P 4½s	92¼	91⅞
Chi St P M&O 2½s	95⅜	95⅜
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96	96
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102	102
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103	102⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅝
Clin Ind StL&C 4s	95	95
Clev CC&St 4½s E '77	96	96
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103½	103½
Clev Un Term 4½s	98⅜	98⅜
Colonial Oil 6s ct	106	106
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s	97	96¾
Con Ry L&P 4½s sta	96	96
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	69½	69
Cop Gas 5½s '45	105⅜	105⅜
Container Corp 5s '42	86½	86½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98	98
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	64¼	64¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	83½	83½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	90	90
Cuban Dom T½s '44	90¼	90¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '78	90⅝	90½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	92⅜
Dery Dry Goods 2nd	65	63
Detroit Ed 5s '33	103	103
Detroit Ed Col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	106⅞
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	98¾	98¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	105⅞	105
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103⅞	103½
Dul So Sh & Atl 5s '37	76½	76½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅝	99⅝
East Tenn Va G con 5s	104⅝	104⅝
El Paso & SW 5s '65	100½	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	82½	82½
East Tenn Va G 5s '39 lien	100	100
Elgin & Joliet 1st	103	103
Erie cv 4s B '53	82½	82¼
Erie gen 4s '96	79	79
Erie 5s '67	97	96
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101¼	101¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 ctf sta	94⅝	94⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99	98½
Gannett 6s	93	93
Fla East Coast 5s '74	77½	77
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	99	99
Gen Cable 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 4s '37	102	101⅞
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	109	109
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	94½	94
Gotham S Hos 6s	99	98⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 4½s '61	94¼	94¼
Great Norothern 4½s '77 E	95½	95½
Great Northern 5s '73	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅞	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¾	97⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	70¾	70
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76	75⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76¾	76¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	93	93
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102¾
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90¾	90¾
Ill Cen 4⅞s '66	95⅝	95⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97	96¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94	93½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	77½	77½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	108	106½
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	94	93⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90	89¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101½	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	93	93
Int Paper 6s '55	93⅞	93½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93⅞	93½
Int T & T cv 4½s	125⅜	124½
Iowa Central 1st 4s '51	13	13
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102⅝	102¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74¼	74
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98⅞	98¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	110	110
Kendall 5½s war	94	94
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	79⅞	79⅞
Kings Co Lt 6s	128⅝	128⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102
Kresge 5½s '59 rcts war	98⅛	98⅛
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100½	100½
Lake Shore & MS 4s	97⅝	97⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98	98
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	96	96
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41	112⅝	112½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	98⅞
Long Island gen 4s '38	90	90
Long Island rfg 4s '49	88⅝	88⅝
Long Island NS '53	98½	98½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅝	104⅝
L&N unl 4s '40	94	94
L&N 7s '30	102	101¼
Manha+ Ry con 4s '90	61½	61
Manila Sol 4s '39	74½	74½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	89¾
Midvale Steel conv 5s '36	99	98⅝
Minn & St L rfg 5s	19¾	19¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87½	87½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84	83¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104	104
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74¾	74½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	98¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99	99
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	98¾
Mobile & O St L & C 4s	85¾	85¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	101½	101½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87½	87
Nat Acme 6s	101¼	101¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97⅝	98¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	72¾	72¾
N E T & T 4½s E '61	98¾	98¾
N E T & T 5s '52	105	105
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94¼	94¼
N Y B & M B 5s	97	95½
N Y B & M 5½s '54	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅝	79⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅜	88⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105½	105¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95⅞	95⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	94⅝	94⅝
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	92¾	93⅛
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97⅞	97⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¼	105⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s '31	101	101
N Y Connect Ry 4½s '65	94½	94½
N Y Dock 4s '61	82	82
N Y Edison 5s '44	103	103
N Y Edison 5s '52	104	103⅞
N Y Edison 6s '44	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '54	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '41	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '49	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '50	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '51	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '52	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '54	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '56	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '57	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '58	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '59	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '60	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '61	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '62	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '63	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '64	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '65	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '66	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '67	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '68	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '69	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '70	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '71	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '72	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '73	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '74	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '75	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '76	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '77	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '78	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '79	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '80	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '81	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '82	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '83	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '84	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '85	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '86	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '87	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '88	104	104
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N Y Edison 6s '90	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '91	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '92	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '93	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '94	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '95	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '96	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '97	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '98	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '99	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '00	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '01	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '02	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '03	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '04	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '05	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '06	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '07	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '08	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '09	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '10	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '11	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '12	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '13	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '14	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '15	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '16	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '17	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '18	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '19	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '20	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '21	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '22	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '23	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '24	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '25	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '26	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '27	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '28	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '29	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '30	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '31	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '32	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '33	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '34	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '35	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '36	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '37	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '38	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '39	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '40	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '41	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '42	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '43	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '44	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '45	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '46	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '47	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '48	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '49	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '50	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '51	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '52	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '53	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '54	104	104
N Y Edison 6s '55

EDUCATIONAL

On Oral and Silent Reading —a Few Questions and Answers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lynn, Mass.

THE writer recently held conference with a group of teachers at a county institute, where many questions were asked regarding the teaching of reading. These questions and their answers may help parents and teachers who have similar problems.

Question 1—What is made by establishing a motive for reading?

Answer—The teacher should introduce the lesson in a manner which makes for purposeful reading. Both teacher and children should be able to suggest purposes which involve some activity or activities that interpret the meaning of the selection read.

Question 2—What are some good motives for oral reading?

Answer—To read to an audience; to read before assembly; to conduct morning exercises; to read as the characters would talk; to read to a visitor; to read to another group; to read from a library book; to read a clipping from the newspaper; to read the most interesting, exciting, descriptive passage to the group; to read while other children are dramatizing or pantomiming.

Question 3—What are some good motives for silent reading?

Answer—To find out what the story is about; to find whether the story could be played; to prepare for oral reading; to prepare for dramatization; to cut, illustrate or make some object; to see whether the title fits the story; to answer or ask questions; to list words of sound, color, etc.; to outline the story by events; to prove a point; to get the author's point of view; to find out whether the story could be true; to pick out the most interesting parts of the story; to find the main idea and supporting ideas; to decide what the characters are like; to see how the story ends; to find what happened next.

Question 4—What are some nonpurposeful motives in reading?

Answer (quoting nonpurposeful methods from "The Classroom Teacher")—Read the page three times; read the story twice; today we will read the story again and I am going to see whether you know every word; now get to work and study hard; sit up straight and be ready when your turn comes; read with expression; that was very good, next; that was not good; you didn't study; read it again; read as fast as you can.

Question 5—Where could I find an excellent outline of good literature for all grades and for high school?

Answer—A good outline for literature can be found in the "Twenty-fourth Year Book of the National Society for the Study of Education—Report of the National Committee on Reading. Chap. VII Appropriate Materials for Instruction in Reading."

Divisions of Reading Program

Question 6—What are the divisions of the reading program?

Answer—The reading program has been divided by all the best authorities into the following groups:

1. The period of preparation for reading. The pre-school age, kindergarten, and early first grade work—activities which prepare for reading. 2. The initial period of reading instruction—where reading is a thought-getting process—first grade. 3. The period of rapid progress in fundamental attitudes, habits and skills—second and third grades. 4. The period of wide reading to extend and enrich experience and to cultivate important reading attitudes, habits and tastes. Fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. 5. The period of refinement of specific reading attitudes, habits and tastes. Junior and senior high school.

Question 7—How much time would you devote to oral and how much to silent reading?

Answer—Experience and authority seem to claim approximately out of every 100 minutes:

Grades—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Oral	75 min	65 min	50 min	25 min	25 min	20 min
Silent	25 min	35 min	50 min	75 min	75 min	80 min

Silent Reading Rate

Question 8—Could you give me a sensible rate at which children of the various grades should be able to read silently?

Answer—The median established by Dr. Gray is a good working basis. The scale shows how many words should be read in a minute.

2nd grade	3rd	4th	5th	6th
90	138	180	204	216

The scale commonly used is the following:

	2nd grade	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Starch ..	108	126	144	168	192
Gray	90	138	180	204	216
Curtis	84	113	145	168	191

Question 9—What good books of instruction in the teaching of Phonics would you recommend?

"Twenty-Fourth Year Book"—Chapter IV on the development of a vocabulary. (Public School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Ill.)

"The Classroom Teacher"—Chapters I-II on Phonics. (Classroom Teacher, Inc., Chicago).

"The Teacher's Book of Phonetics" by Sarah T. Barrows and Anna D. Cordts. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Teaching of Phonics," by Mary L. Dougherty (Houghton, Mifflin).

"Phonics in Reading," Halliburton and Smith. (Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va.)

Question 10—Should each child hold a book during the oral reading period?

Answer—For audience reading it is only essential that the child who is doing the reading hold the book, paper or magazine. The children who are "audience" may well be listening, enjoying, interpreting the beauty of the reading, with books closed.

Form and Thought

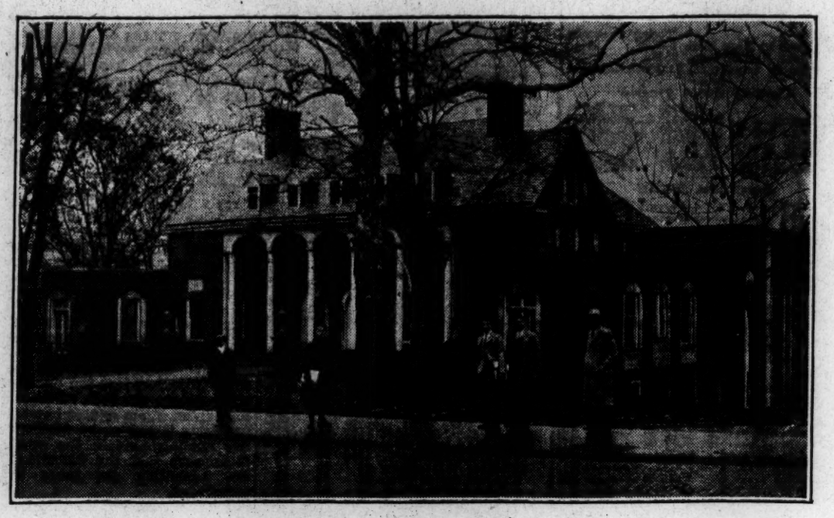
Question 11—Should new words be presented to the children from the form or thought side?

Answer—New words should be presented to the children from the thought side. For instance, "the black cat." Instead of allowing the children to proint to the word "black," get them to frame between their hands the word that tells them the color of the cat.

Question 12—Can you suggest a form for a simple book report to follow the children's reading?

Answer—The report as outlined in "The Classroom Teacher" is practical, simple and concise.

Name of child.
Age of child.
Name of book read.
Kind of book (Animal, fairy, history, etc.).
When finished.
What I think of the book.



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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Morgantown, W. Va.

THE University of West Virginia recently dedicated a lovely campus home for women students. It is considered one of the most modern and attractive campus homes in this country. The exterior is of West Virginia red brick and the style of architecture colonial, modified by certain softenings of the lines to give greater grace and charm which the architects considered appropriate to its purpose.

It is a combination of student center and athletic building for women, the former being comprised of a large lounge room, five minor lounge and social rooms where the girls may receive callers and entertain small gatherings, sorority and club groups. Around the large lounge are galleries for reading and writing. A well equipped kitchen offers opportunity for serving suppers and refreshments.

The magnificence and artistic arrangement of the furniture in the various rooms for social use have attracted widespread admiration. The furniture includes handsome sofas and occasional chairs, divans and tables. Writing rooms, rest corners and retiring nooks are to be found on two floors of the building, while a complete suite of living rooms is on the third floor.

Opposite the entrance over the large mantel is a canvas by Gardner Symons, who came in person to make this sketch. The scene is the original campus and buildings sloping to the Monongahela River as it winds its way through the green hills. Any graduate returning would recognize every detail of the picture, and it is most appropriate. The artist has named the picture, "Flowing Outward and Beyond." This was the gift of Beowulf Gedryht, an honorary English Club in the university.

Various offices for the use of the physical director and assistants, Y. W. C. A. secretary, etc., are provided. In the rear of the building is a large gymnasium, a roof gymnasium and two smaller ones. Also a standard size swimming pool with the latest facilities adjacent to it for individual shower baths, lockers, etc. The swimming pool and the major gymnasium have large galleries for the public. In connection with the larger gymnasium is also a stage which at times will be augmented by a removable portion to make it deep enough for the holding of rather ambitious amateur theatricals.

The building has been named Elizabeth I. Moore Hall in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth I. Moore, who is a pioneer in this State in the education of women and a much beloved teacher. Mrs. Moore was present at the dedication exercises and is still active at the advanced age of 96.

Better Business Letters

BY CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

12—The Modern Mechanical Make-Up of a Business Letter

In keeping with the times, there have come changes in the make-up, or form, of business letters. Many progressive institutions throughout the United States have adopted these changes because they embody neatness, economy, and distinctiveness.

In the five articles to be devoted to this subject, it is my purpose to discuss those factors which experience proves raise the largest number of questions and cause the greatest amount of uncertainty as to correctness.

First, I must mention *Appearance*. Attractive appearance in a letter is a pleasant introduction to the message. The quality of paper used; the design of the letterhead; the color of ink; the arrangement of the letter on the paper, and the typing—all have a distinct influence on the appearance of a letter.

"Appearance in a letter is, perhaps, not so important as good composition, nor is appearance in a salesman so important as intelligence; but appearance is an accepted sign of more valuable qualities within."

The second factor is the *Date*. It should be written in one straight line, as:

April 23, 1929

Fancy arrangements should be avoided. The date is a highly important part of any letter and should be given a dignified setting. Such forms as 4/23/29 and 23d April, 1929, are not in favor; the former may confuse and often the latter is considered an affectation. The addition of st, rd, nd or th after the day of the month *when the name of the month precedes*, are likewise not in favor.

April 23, 1929, is preferred to April 23rd, 1929.

One may write, however:

Your letter reached us on the 23d of April.

The third factor is the *Introductory Address*. This should include the name and address of the person or firm to whom the letter is written. Although two styles of introductory address are in use today—the indented and the block as shown below—the block form has already met with universal approval because of its good appearance and economy of transcription.

Indented	Block
The Whitney & Eagan Company Ellsworth New York	The Whitney & Eagan Company Ellsworth New York

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(NEXT WEEK—"THE MODERN MECHANICAL MAKE-UP," continued.)

Leaving School Quite Early for Regular Work

London

THE masses of children in civilized communities leave school when still children, with all the immaturity and defenselessness of a child. In England for instance they are left pretty much to their own resources just for the particular two years when they are most in need of guidance. At 14 they pass from control of one authority and until 16 are not under the control of the next.

This social blunder is at last becoming recognized and efforts are being made to bridge the gulf. On the school side steps are taken to widen children's knowledge about careers. Long ago a child followed his father's line of business with a pride no longer so possible. For long ago a man was a craftsman. He, for example, made a shoe. Now he tends more and more to be part of a process by which shoes are manufactured. The completed result is no man's. So with less inherited pride of craft there is more need perhaps to choose for oneself.

Wonderful things are said for efficiency tests. But when Tommy has been reduced to a total of so many marks for this and that quality, have we really fathomed the element that is Tommy's real self? And if we have not, may not this unknown quantity add to the total by being given some element of preference in the occupation set before it. It is but a platitude to say that a difficult thing we choose to do is stimulating whereas an easy thing that bores is deadening mentally and physically. Enjoyment makes for efficiency.

Many people cannot choose their work at the start. But even to those who must wait, the waiting is less irksome if they can see a future ahead, so that nothing but good can come from present-day attempts to widen children's outlook. Sometimes members of a printing firm, it may be, give illustrated talks in a school to the older children. Sometimes parties of children in their last year at school are taken over "works" of different kinds. School libraries are beginning to include books about careers. All such effort helps square pegs to avoid round holes.

Effort again is beginning to be made to keep a guiding hand on the child who has started. In many districts now an "open evening" is held by people competent to advise young workers. Details of such meetings vary, but in outline they are similar. Boys and girls who have been a few weeks in their first job are invited to come and tell how they are getting on. The fact that they come freely shows that they appreciate the invitation. They are not interviewed by committees since numbers make many of them shy, but are seen by two or three individuals who are intelligent about business and skillful with children.

Some of the benefits of this work are as follows: A young boy or girl is easily discouraged. They are immature in judgment and too often undisciplined in their thinking. A word in season often keeps them from throwing up a job when a first, and sometimes not very real, difficulty presents itself.

Occasionally an employer has been helped to ease a situation by having his attention called to it. Sometimes a child who has really got into work unsuitable to him has been helped to make a new start. Some committees who deal with these children give certificates of merit to children who complete a year in one job. This sometimes helps to establish a habit of settled work in the restless type of child who is apt to change for no reason in particular.

A further use of this kind of supervision is that children can often be persuaded to join a club or class. Some heads of schools take care to enroll pupils in some form of club before they leave school. But the children who escape this care are difficult to get back. In their first flush of freedom from school they are apt to drift from all wholesome influence. They give different excuses, of course. One boy had given up all self-improvement because he "wanted to read." "Not Edgar Wallace every night, old son! Think it over and come back in a month and tell us what you are doing."

Only a word, but one that turned the tide in a boy's life.

The Parent

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editors:

Friendship is one of the greatest gifts we have. It involves many things, but above all, the power of going out of one's self and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another. So says Thomas Hughes. And how true it is! Obviously then, to make a friend one has to be one.

I love the Monitor. It is one of my best friends that I can rely upon. It brings me daily its wonderfully clean news, and greets me with its beautiful, explicit and gracious messages to be found on the Home Forum Page that spring up joy, blessedness and idealism. The Monitor is doing immeasurable good to humanity, and for this I am exceedingly grateful.

I was born and brought up in Greece, came to America in 1912, and since 1916 have resided in Cleveland. I am interested in the arts, especially painting and sculpture, and I would like to correspond with anyone from anywhere whose pursuits are along the same lines and who has a good command of the English language, as I wish to learn interesting things from many lands, distant and near, and at the same time possibly improve my English. Yes, I should be delighted to answer any of such letters in Greek, too. To anyone who may care to write and to know about this beautiful, industrious and rapidly growing city of Cleveland, I have many things to tell. A. A. T.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editors:

I have so much enjoyed reading the Parent Column that I wish to express my appreciation for it, and also for the entire Monitor. I look forward especially to the Educational, Children's, Young Folks', Home Forum and Editorial pages, and the Daily Features.

I was so interested in Mrs. M. C. L.'s letter (from Springfield, O.) and in the fine letters that were published in answer to hers. I have a little son, now nearly four years old, with whom I also have problems of conduct. I have found that it is very helpful, before leaving home for a visit or trip, if I talk to him about the coming outing or journey, and of the loving and kind way to act, telling him that is the way he must do and that I am sure he will do so. He loves Waddles, Snubs, Mr. Scroggins, Huttee Boy, and enjoys having all the children's stories read to him.

I am already corresponding with one contributor to the Parent Column and would enjoy writing to any others, whether mothers or not, who would be interested in writing to me.

Before marriage one of my hobbies was hiking among the hills and mountains around Los Angeles, also San Francisco. A number of wonderful trips were made to the observatories on Mt. Wilson and to other points, often with members of the local Astronomy Club or of other outdoor clubs in the party. Though at this time my interests are mainly in the home, these trips and experiences are ever a loving and uplifting memory. Perhaps someone would like to write or ask regarding these trips. If so, I would be glad to answer to the best of my ability. I have lived in California nearly 14 years, but my early home was in Texas, and my husband's in Ohio. (Mrs.) F. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

I am always glad of an opportunity to express my increasing appreciation of our beloved Monitor. I had the privilege of having the Monitor in my home as a child, and now my own small daughter, age five months, will soon be learning to love it as I do. Since her advent, my gratitude is deeper than ever for this daily newspaper that we can hand to our children, knowing they will find nothing but good from cover to cover.

I derive much enjoyment from the Parent column and am hoping to make some friends through its channels. (Mrs.) F. A. W.

Harburg-Wilhelmsburg, Ger.

Dear Editors:

I have heard through a friend that he corresponds with young men of your country. I also would like to write to young men living there who are interested in exchanging thoughts.

I am 20 years old and clerk in one of the largest export firms in Hamburg. As my English is awkward I should prefer it to write my letters in German. Letters addressed to me could be written in English. H. B.

Remembering to Thank Child

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Victoria, B. C.

We are always very careful to teach our children to say, "Please" and "Thank you." These are among the first words we teach them, and when they repeat them, in their tiny baby lisp, we are justly proud of our babies. This is our side. Do we consider theirs? How often do we not hear such commands as: "Make the beds as quickly as possible. I have quite a number of things I want you to do for me." Do we say, "Please, dear," and "Thank you"?

I know there are parents who do not. They seem to show no respect for their children, although they certainly want these children to respect them!

How often we grown-ups are helped to do something that seems difficult, just because someone said a word of encouragement.

It is so with our children. Could we not say, now and then, "Thank you, dear. You have no idea how much you have helped me. Mother loves to have such a helpful little girl."

Children love their efforts to be appreciated. I remember hearing a small child say to her mother, "Mother, you didn't even say 'Thank you.'"

Let us be careful to say "Please," and "Thank you" to our children. Certainly, we should follow the Golden Rule in all our dealings with them.

It is often the little word of appreciation which we fail to say that hurts our children deeply.

After all, it is not easy for them to leave their dolls and their games. We ourselves do not always welcome the need of leaving our "play" and getting to work. Our children have the same feelings. They certainly will appreciate what we say in their praise when they have done their best. Let us not look at the amount of success but praise if there be only the tiniest effort: the child will try harder next time!

If the child seems to fail, let us be encouraging still! We have often failed ourselves. Perhaps we did not explain things properly. Whenever we can, let us put in a word of appreciation. A child loves to help when the atmosphere of serving is a happy one—and it takes two to make it so. (Mrs.) N. N.

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Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY
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101 Federal Schools Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHAMPIONS ARE SHUT OUT AGAIN

Cardinals Have Not Scored on Cubs' Pitchers in Two Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1.000
Chicago	4	1	.800
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	0	5	.000

RESULTS MONDAY

Cincinnati 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
New York at Boston (rain).
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (rain).

With Malone pitching in top form and Cuyler and Hornsby hitting at their best, the Chicago Cubs scored their second straight victory over the St. Louis National League champions, Monday, 3 to 0. Incidentally the other victory was a shutout also. The Cubs have now won four out of five games while the champions have gained only an even division of six games.

It was the veteran Alexander who fell this time before the powerful Chicago team. He pitched a good game, however, but Malone was better. The Cubs' star won his first game against Pittsburgh last week, allowing only six hits, indicating that he is in mid-season form, an encouraging bit of news to Chicago followers. Malone has 11 strikeouts to his credit and is well on his way to a possible league leadership in that phase of the game. He led the American Association in strikeouts in 1927 and the Western League in 1926, and in 1928 ranked second to Vance in strikeouts in the National League.

The Chicago victory, Monday, was just as directly traceable to the hitting of Cuyler and Hornsby as to Malone. Hornsby's home run in the fourth inning started Alexander on his downward way. Cuyler knocked out a double and two singles. Hornsby's batting average is now .563, while Cuyler has a mark of .409. Cuyler has hit safely in all five Chicago games. Frisch and Gelbert, the Cardinals' new star shortstop, each made two hits, while Douthit made the other.

The other National League game played on Monday found Pittsburgh giving way before the pitching of Lucas of Cincinnati. Lucas pitched the opening game of the season against the Cardinals and lost, 5 to 2, but he allowed only five hits. Monday he let Pittsburgh have only six hits but three bases on balls to Grantham resulted each time in his scoring a run. Up to the seventh Hill was master of the situation for Pittsburgh but then the Reds staged a good old-fashioned rally to score six runs and went a bit farther in the eighth with three more. Outfielder Swanson was the only Red to go hitless while Allen, the former University of Cincinnati star, made four singles in five times up. Another double play was accounted for by the Cincinnati infield, giving them a total of six for the season to date. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	x	3	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Malone and Gonzales; Alexander and Jonnard. Umpires—Moran, McLaughlin and Quigley. Time—1h. 27m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	x	9	15	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	6	2	

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Hill, Kremer, Dawson and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Hill. Umpires—Klem, Magerkurth and Jorda. Time—1h. 58m.

Miss Wethered Lowers a Course Record to 74

By the Associated Press

London

MISS JOYCE WETHERED signalized her return to competitive golf today by lowering the women's record for the Worplesdon course from 86 to 74 in the qualifying round of the Surrey women's championship.

The former British champion played brilliantly, driving far and accurately and putting with extreme confidence. She took three putts on only the last green.

OHIO STATE VICTOR OVER MINNESOTA 7-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O. — The Ohio State University ball team took the first game of a scheduled two-game series here Monday by defeating the University of Minnesota nine by a score of 7 to 0.

The pitching of R. G. Kermode '30, Ohio State ace, was the feature of the game, the Buckeye boxman striking out seven of his opposing batters and issuing only one base on balls.

Both teams went scoreless for four innings when the Buckeyes scored three runs through two hits, an error and a batter hit by pitcher. In the fifth inning Ohio State added another tally inning Ohio State added another run a sacrifice fly.

The last Ohio State runs were scored through the home run of William Hinchman '30, son of the scout for the Pittsburgh National League Pirates, with two men on base.

Minnesota made its lone run in the ninth inning, with two men out on three singles. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Ohio State	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	x	7	6	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1

Batteries—Kermode and Smith; Bjorgum, Osell and Tanner, Timm. Losing pitcher—Bjorgum. Umpires—Bechtel and Bailey. Time—1h. 58m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	5	1	.833
Kansas City	5	1	.833
Minneapolis	4	2	.667
St. Paul	3	3	.500
Toledo	3	3	.500
Columbus	2	4	.333
Milwaukee	1	4	.200
Louisville	0	5	.000

RESULTS MONDAY

Columbus 4, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 4, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 0.

ALLISON AND VAN RYN WIN

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. —The closest and most stirring match of the ninth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship was played Monday afternoon between Wilmer L. Allison of Fort Worth, Tex., and John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., who defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, Pa., 6—3, 0—6, 5—7, 7—5, 11—9, in the final of the men's doubles.

LOUISVILLE BUYS GRIFFIN

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Ivy Griffin, first baseman of the Milwaukee American Association Club, has been purchased by the Louisville club and will join the Colonels at once.

Middlesbrough and Grimsby Town Promotion Is Assured

Only Definite Answer Yet Furnished in Connection With Many English Association Football League Problems

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Middlesbrough and Grimsby Town. That is the answer to the question of which teams will be promoted at the end of the season from the second to the first division of the English Association Football League and it is the only definite answer yet furnished in connection with many league problems due for final solution in less than a fortnight's time.

Not only have the fans been kept in suspense an unusually long time; but it looks highly probable that the mathematicians will have to be called in to decide the relative positions of certain clubs, notably those eight struggling side by side for the one place which spells promotion from the southern section of the third division.

The Queen's Park Rangers occupy that important position at the moment—they superseded the Northampton Town men to the top place by their big win against them Saturday—but the new leaders total of 50 points represents an advantage of only one over Northampton and two over Fulham Town, Charlton Athletic, Luton Town and Crystal Palace. This bunch in turn is two points ahead of Plymouth Argyle and Walford. Certain of these eager contenders have to meet in the remaining few pictures. To be precise, Luton must meet Queen's Park Rangers and Fulham, while Walford opposes Northampton and Charlton in an interweaving of fixtures calculated to make rapid last-minute changes in the standing.

Only Two Clubs Concerned

Though only two clubs are concerned there is an interesting situation in the northern section of the third division where Bradford City is trying hard to overhaul Stockport County in a last burst for the tape. They have 57 and 58 points, respectively, so are out of the reach of Wrexham with 52, Doncaster Rovers with 49 and Luton with 48.

Promotion from the third to the second division carries big financial advantages as a rule a benefit which would not come amiss to either Stockport or Bradford, with two of the 10 third-division clubs still in the running to take the upward jump, two of the second-division sides will drop down to take their places. Which they will be is not possible to say yet, although Clapton Orient, occupying the bottom place in division two, has that "relegation look" about it to a marked extent. To climb into safety it must win both remaining matches by enormous margins while Barnsley, the last club but two, sustains smashing defeats. And even Orients' most ardent supporters admit such a combination of events appears a flight of fancy.

Orient is a London club and the metropolitan followers of the game are consoling themselves for its likely departure from the second division with high hopes of seeing another London side—Queen's Park Rangers, Fulham, Charlton, Crystal Palace and Walford all answer this description—rise from the third division to take its place. Prospects of Vale dodging relegation are much more real in appearance than those of Orient. Vale has 32 points so that a couple of victories might lift it to safety, provided the two teams immediately above it, Oldham and Barnsley, do not increase their totals. At present Oldham has 35 and Barnsley 34. Just above them are Bristol City, Swansea Town and Hull City—possessed of 36 points and therefore is practically free from unpleasant possibilities.

Who Will Fall Down?

Whether Middlesbrough heads the final standing or Grimsby passes it is a matter unaffecting the main issue in the second division, which is that both have now won promotion. Middlesbrough, by so doing, returns to the first division whence it dropped at the end of last season—a speedy recovery of status remarkable in these days of intense competition—Grimsby enters the senior division for the first time since 1903.

Who will fall down into the places left vacant by the departure of these two clubs is the query. That Cardiff City will for one is certain; but about the Welshmen's companions in misfortune it can only be stated that they will come from Birmingham, Huddersfield, Burnley, Portsmouth or Bury, since the first-named club has 36 points and the next three 35, while Bury has only 30—two more than Cardiff. Bury has three games to play and might therefore advance itself by six points, a gallant maneuver which would be fruitless, however, unless at least one of the other clubs remain uniformly unsuccessful.

The first-division championship now rests between three clubs, Sheffield Wednesday, Leicester City and Aston Villa. Wednesday tripped up unexpectedly Saturday when victory would have given it the title and the other pair, both being successful, came again within striking distance of the leader. Three points—51 to 48—separate Wednesday from its pursuers and in addition four points are still possible to any of them. So if Wednesday should falter again Saturday there are bright prospects of the issue being in doubt until the last day of the season. This is remarkable considering the length of the league program and the number of clubs concerned.

It isn't impossible, either, that Leicester or Villa may yet be passed by Liverpool, Sunderland or Derby as these three can all show 45 points with three fixtures still to fulfill.

Rangers Win Again

In the Scottish League it was decided weeks ago that the Glasgow Rangers would be the champions once more and it is now clear that Dundee United and Greenock Morton will be promoted from the second division at the end of the season. Which will head the final standing in the lower section has not transpired. Dundee leads with 49 points to Morton's 48. Arbroath and Albion Rovers follow with 45 and 42, respectively, but as all the clubs have only one more match to play, they cannot break into the top two positions.

The most unsuccessful clubs in this competition are Arthurlie with 25, Stenhousmuir with 24 and Armadale with 23. The Glasgow Rangers were assured of first place in the first division by the beginning of March since when the chief interest has centered upon the Celtics' battle with Motherwell and Heart of Midlothian for second position and Raith Rovers' unsuccessful bid to avoid filling the bottom one and consequently going down to the second division at the end of the season.

It is not absolutely certain that the Rovers will descend now although their total of 22 points compared with Third Lanark's 26 and Dundee's 28 does not give them great cause for optimism. The notable performance in Scotland has been the good showing of Queen's Park, the only amateur side figuring in "big league" football. It is fourth in the first-division standing with 40 points.

For the amateurs, Saturday was Cup final day, the chief event of this kind being the deciding match at Highbury before a record crowd of 35,000 for the Football Association Amateur Challenge Cup, the "blue riband" of unpaid soccer. It resulted in a victory for Ilford, which never had won the trophy before, over Leyton, the victors in 1927 and 1928, by a margin of 3 goals to 1. All the scoring was accomplished in the first half. The winners were distinctly the cleverer side, especially as regards finishing off their attacking movements.

The Welsh amateur Cup final was also decided, Saturday, and went to the Cardiff Corinthians. The unsuccessful finalist was Aberystwyth, and the score was 2 goals to 0. The big item in Ireland was the international game at Dublin between the Irish Free State and Belgium. The visitors were defeated, 4 goals to 0.

Ryder Cup Players Record Low Scores

MOORTOWN, Eng. (AP) — United States and British professional golfers continued practice today for the Ryder Cup matches Friday and Saturday, playing over an extremely dry course which gave the ball much run.

Players who kept cards wrote many low figures on them. Fred Robson scored 69, playing with Abe Mitchell and Ernest Whitcombe, who were around in 72.

Walter C. Hagen and Archie E. W. Compston practiced together. Their appearance caused some discussion as it was the first time players of the rival teams had fraternized on the fairways.

The long-hitting Americans were complaining that the dry condition of the Moortown course left them no full length second shots.

The visitors have canceled their plans for visiting Muirfield, where the open will be played, in advance of the Ryder matches and will continue to practice at Moortown until the international matches begin Friday.

International Golf Tourney for Women

By the Associated Press

Chicago

THE Women's Western Golf Association has decided to sanction an international women's golf championship, the derby, at the Flossmoor Country Club, Sept. 9 to 12.

Any woman golfer in the world will be permitted to compete in the event, which will be at 72 holes medal play.

PHILADELPHIA NAMED AS REGIONAL CENTER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia has been selected as the playing center of region 10, comprising five states, in the American Legion Junior World Baseball series, according to announcement made here by Dan Sowers, National Director of the Americanism Commission of the Legion, in charge of the activity. Sowers estimates that half a million boys in the United States will take part in the Legion Junior World Series this season.

The legion state champion teams from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, will cross bats in the regional tournament, which will be held here in Shibe Park. The date for the regional tournament here has been set as Aug. 15 and 16. There is more interest this year than any previous time in getting the boys to take part in the wholesome sport of baseball, said Sowers, after contacting legion athletic directors throughout the region affected.

The winning team of the Philadelphia will cross bats with the winners of five other eastern regionals, the time and place to be announced later. Winner of this sectional will become the Eastern champion team and will cross bats with the Western champions in September in the world series, under arrangement for the tournament made by Sowers.

PANGBOURNE BOYS DO WELL WITH SABER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The individual sabers fencing championship of the English Public-Schools was remarkable for the success of the Nautical College, Pangbourne, which provided in C. J. S. Chatterton the winner, and in J. Smallwood the runner-up of this year's keenly-fought competition. Chatterton won all his five bouts in the final pool, which comprised, in addition to himself and Smallwood, two Etonians, B. A. B. Burrows and M. S. Balmain, F. S. Hoppé, of Westminster, and C. P. C. Lewis, of Bedford. Chatterton as mentioned came through the final pool without losing an assault, and his teammate was defeated only twice. Hoppé, Balmain and Burrows each met with three defeats.

The previous day Hoppé had distinguished himself by securing the public schools' foils championship, after a tie with H. D. H. Bartlett, of Stowe.

WANT ATHLETIC COMMISSIONER

CORVALLIS, Ore.—An athletic commissioner for the Pacific Coast Conference may be in the offing, judging from the action of a committee of coast conference graduate managers who met at Berkeley, Calif., recently to discuss the matter. The committee, composed of William Monahan, California; Earl Campbell, Washington; Steven Cunningham, U. C. L. A., and Carl Lodell, Oregon State, reported favorably for such a proposition. The findings of the committee will be presented to the graduate managers at their meeting in Spokane June 13, 14 and 15. Should the managers pass favorably on the matter, it will be passed along to the faculty representatives of the different coast conference colleges for final action.

SOUTH AFRICAN LADS WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The King's Trophy, awarded annually to the nation within the British Empire returning the best average score obtained with miniature rifles, by teams of as many boys as can be induced to enter, goes for one more year at least to the lads of South Africa, who in the 1928 competition, the result of which has just been made known, averaged 78.903 per cent points per boy. This is the third time South Africa's young marksmen have established their great musketry efficiency by a victory in this competition.

FIRST SHUTOUTS IN AMERICAN

Uhle and Thomas Are First to Hold Teams Scoreless —Yankees Now Second

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Detroit	3	4	.429
Chicago	2	3	.400
Boston	1	2	.333
Washington	1	3	.250

RESULTS MONDAY

Chicago 10, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 1, St. Louis 0.
Boston at Washington (cold weather).
Philadelphia at New York (rain).

The first shutouts in the American League race were made on Monday, two of them coming on the same day. Uhle pitched and won his second start of the season for Detroit against St. Louis, 1 to 0, while Thomas of the Chicago White Sox triumphed over Cleveland, 10 to 0. The Detroit contest was a light-hitting, tight game, while the Chicago victory found the White Sox on a hitting rampage.

Chicago's victory forced Cleveland out of a tie for the lead in the race with Philadelphia into third place, the Yankees moving up to second position. Detroit's victory placed it in fifth position, while Chicago took sixth.

There was little to interest the fans at the Detroit and St. Louis game, aside from the fine pitching. It was the first time that the heavy-hitting Tigers have been stopped to any extent this season, yet it was the first time that they received some really brilliant pitching. Uhle's first start of the season he won but he allowed 10 hits.

The other game. Chicago at Cleveland, was more of a hitting affair with every Chicago player figuring in the offensive. Pitcher Thomas, who lost the opening game of the season to St. Louis by the close score of 3 to 1, was in just as good form, Monday, allowing only seven scattered hits. His team mates, meanwhile, scored in seven of the nine innings, Thomas himself contributing three hits. Up to the seventh inning, the Indians made only three hits. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	10	15	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4

Batteries—Thomas and Autry; Shaute, Holloway, Grant, Harder and L. Sewell, Myatt. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Nallin, Geisel and Dinneen. Time—1h. 46m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Uhle and Phillips; Ogden, Coffman and Schang. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Campbell. Time—1h. 37m.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY CREW IN SHAKEUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—In an attempt to meet the situation in rowing caused by the decisive defeat of its crew at the hands of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last Saturday, the United States Naval Academy practically recreated the plebe crew of last season, which won the freshmen event at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

S. C. Strong '29, who stroked the junior varsity on Saturday, will be at stroke in the new seating arrangement, with S. A. Lincoln '29, another veteran, at No. 3, though F. S. Steinke '31, who was absent at the turnout Monday may take the place.

The new arrangement relegates Capt. C. E. Giese '29 to the junior varsity crew, with five others who rowed in the varsity shell on Saturday. The new boating is as follows:

Bow, W. P. Schoeni '31; No. 2, R. P. Hunter '31; No. 3, S. A. Lincoln '29; No. 4, F. D. Crinkley '31; No. 5, A. D. Grey '31; No. 6, J. V. Kielbauch '31; No. 7, E. F. Steffanides '31; stroke, S. C. Strong '29; coxswain, J. G. Burgess '30.

This crew is not quite as heavy as that which rowed as the varsity Saturday, but averages a little more than 180 pounds. Grey, who captained the plebe crew last season, and Kielbauch are the only varsity oarsmen of last Saturday who remain in the new combination, and the former is the only one rowing in the same position.

Chess Experts Try Out New Board in London

By the Associated Press

London

JOSE R. CAPABLANCA, Cuban chess master, and Geza Maroczy, Hungarian master, have begun a series of games of "double chess" in the chessroom of the Automobile Club of London.

The game is played on an oblong board containing 192 squares with two sets of chessmen. It was originated by Grant Haywar in 1916. Capablanca is testing it to see whether it meets his recent proposals for a more complicated game, avoiding constant draws.

Both players said that the game was interesting, but very complicated, taking from two to three days to conclude one game.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	5	1	.833
Memphis	5	2	.714
Atlanta	4	2	.667
New Orleans	4	3	.571
Chattanooga	3	4	.429
Mobile	3	4	.429
Nashville	1	4	.200
Little Rock	1	6	.143

RESULTS MONDAY

Chattanooga 15, Little Rock 10.
Nashville 3, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 9, New Orleans 4.
Mobile 5, Atlanta 0.

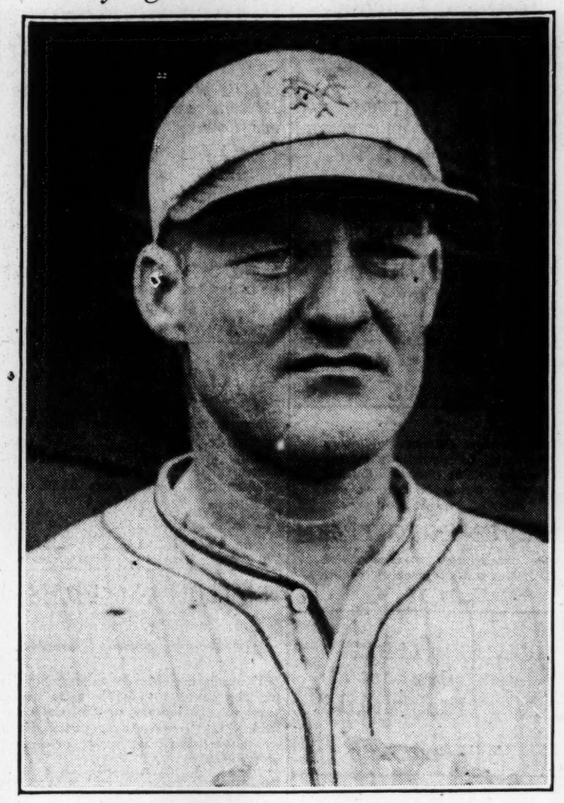
WOMEN'S GOLF POSTPONED

Play in the Women's Golf Association of Boston team series, scheduled for Monday, was postponed because of inclement weather. The postponed matches will be played off on May 1, but the regular schedule will continue on Thursday with Brae Burn and Midland meeting at Woodland; Central and Southern at Weston; and Northern and the Country Club at the Country Club. The postponed matches will see Midland playing Central; Brae Burn vs. the Country Club and Southern vs. Northern.

HAGEN VS. COMPSTON

LONDON (AP)—Dates and places were fixed Monday for a golf match of 72 holes between Walter C. Hagen and A. E. W. Compston. The first 36 holes will be played at Moor Park, May 31 and the second at Blackwell June 1. Compston won a 36-hole match from Hagen last year, 18 up and 17, but the American professional went on to win the open championship.

Playing Second Base for the Giants



ANDREW J. REESE
New York National League Baseball Club.

McGRAW DEPENDS ON YOUNG STARS

Youth Plus Experience Is an Asset the Giants Enjoy —Hitting Predominates

The New York Giants are in the 1929 National League pennant race with a better-balanced club than last year according to Manager John J. McGraw, who is piloting the always powerful baseball club from the lower Hudson River sector for the twenty-seventh season. It is not a usual thing for Manager McGraw to state as early in the season as this that his club is better than it was last year; but he said it frankly and openly this time in a loud voice which was due either to extreme enthusiasm or the fact that the rain was coming down in torrents. Had those who saw the Giants in action in Philadelphia in their first two games heard him they would be inclined to think that it was enthusiasm.

"We have a young ball team," Manager McGraw said and cited such stars as Jackson, Lindstrom, Reese, Cohen, Terry and Ott to substantiate his remark. "That means that the year of experience they had playing together in 1928 will result in better teamwork this year as well as in improved hitting and fielding. The team will hit harder this year than it did last," which means that it will have to do better than its 1928 average of .293 when it finished second to Pittsburgh in batting.

Manager McGraw did not point to the first two games in Philadelphia as proof that the club will hit this year. He needed no proof apparently and would have said it before the season started just as convincingly. Furthermore he had the spring season in the South to base his conclusions on. However, so far as followers in the North are concerned, the two games against Philadelphia enabled many of them to see what McGraw meant by powerful hitting. In the first game the New Yorkers pounded out 14 hits and scored 11 runs and in the second contest they made 20 hits and 14 runs. They are all hitting, particularly Melvin T. Ott, one of the youngest players in the majors, and the youthful Fred C. Lindstrom, third baseman.

Depend on Young Stars

"Ye, we are basing our chances this season on the showing of the young players entirely," Manager McGraw continued. "Another young star, Reese, has received the call at second base over Cohen, last year's regular. He is in there as long as he continues to play as he has."

The young Andrew J. Reese has improved remarkably since the close of the 1928 season. He is a former Vanderbilt University star in six sports, and when McGraw got him in 1927, he openly stated that he thought he was a future great. He is fast in the field and on the bases with a punch at bat that is stronger than Cohen's. He was converted from an outfielder into an infielder by McGraw when Lindstrom was forced out of the game two seasons ago. Lindstrom, by the way, is in perfect condition this season, the manager said, and his five hits in the first two games show it. Reese has hit for .300 in the first two games and has been a power on the defense.

Travis C. Jackson, whose slump last year was felt by the club in its great struggle for the pennant, is apparently at his best this season. He made three hits in six turns at bat, in the first two games.

Last year Manager McGraw spoke extremely well of a new pitcher by the name of William Walker, secured from Denver. In fact he spoke so highly of him that some surprise was expressed when he was sent to Toledo. Walker pitched some good games last year but he was forced out of the game and his importance to the Giants was of little consequence from then on. But this year Manager McGraw says that Walker looks better than ever. He was not scored on in spring training and his chance to show what he can do in the regular season will come soon. In 1926 with Omaha he struck out 174 men.

McGraw Praises Leach

"And what about this Leach-O'Doul deal between you and Philadelphia?" Manager McGraw was asked. "Didn't O'Doul, whom you traded to the Phillies for Leach, hit two home runs against the Giants in the first game in Philadelphia?"

"Yes, he did," McGraw replied. "But that does not alter my opinion that we got the better of the trade. I consider Leach a better all around outfielder than O'Doul. O'Doul is a fine hitter, no question there, but he can't field as Leach can, and Leach is a hard hitter likewise."

The Giants had a good training season and were prepared to enter the National League race with a vigorous spurt. The manager thinks the poor weather conditions are bad for his club which was so ready to go and has not been able to get in regular work. And with rain pelting down with an intermingling of snow on the last day that the Giants were scheduled to play at Braves Field in the first series between the two, Boston followers were obliged to postpone their first view of New York's young stars in action until May 16, the next New York scheduled appearance at the Boston grounds.

Wembley Adds 20,000 to Its 93,000 Seats

By the Associated Press

London

THE 93,000 seats in Wembley Stadium have been found to be entirely inadequate for the crowd which would like to see the final of the English Football Association Cup between Portsmouth and Bolton Wanderers on Saturday. All seats were sold a month ago, and officials now have decided to add 20,000 extra seats into the stadium.

PRINCETON PLANNING AN ACTIVE SEASON

PRINCETON, N. J.—With one victory out of the three necessary for permanent possession of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Cup, presented last June by George O. May of Southport, Conn., to its credit, the Princeton Yacht Club is laying plans for a very active season. The regatta this year will be extended to include other colleges.

An attempt has been made to make the 1929 regatta a team race, consisting of at least two crews of three each from each college and sailing S-Class sloops. It is very probable that Cornell will be represented this year, and inquiries have been received from Columbia and Brown universities.

The 1929 series will be held off Oyster Bay, L. I., from the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, which is acting as host. The date has not been definitely decided upon as yet.

U. S. ARMY RIDERS TO COMPETE IN EUROPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Four members of the United States Army riding team will leave New York May 2 on the steamship Dresden of the North German Lloyd Line to compete in the international jumping competition to be held in Warsaw, Poland, from June 1 to 12.

With the exception of the participation of an American team in the English contests at Olympia three years ago, this will be the first time that any American military team has participated in European horse shows other than at the Olympic Games.

Three members of the team have already been selected—Maj. Harry D. Chamberlin, ninth cavalry, and Capt. William B. Bradford, ninth cavalry, both of Fort Riley, Kansas, and Lieut. Edwin Y. Argo, first field artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The fourth member will probably be Lieut. Earl F. Thompson, ninth cavalry, Fort Riley.

GAVUZZI WINS LAP

VANDALIA, Ill. (AP)—Peter Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., increased his lead in C. C. Pyle's cross-country run Monday when he finished in a tie for first place in the twenty-third lap, covering the 31.8 miles from Effingham, Ill., to Vandalia, Ill., in 4h. 6m. 50s. Edward Gardner, Seattle, Wash., was tied with Gavuzzi, cutting down the gap between third and second places. Gavuzzi now leads John Salo, Passaic, N. J., policeman, who is in second place, by 4h. 20m. 30s., while Gardner approaches within 14m. 13s. of Salo.

MISS HOLLINS IN FOURSOME

LONDON (AP)—Miss Marion Hollins, former American woman's golf champion, made her first and only competitive appearance prior to the women's championship when she played Monday in the spring medal foursomes at the St. George's Hill Club. The American played well, but received little support from her partner, Mrs. Ronald Garrett, an English woman, who returned a card of 96. Miss Hollins' iron play was excellent. She will go to St Andrews May 10.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	16	7	.696
Los Angeles	16	11	.593
San Francisco	15	12	.556
Sacramento	15	13	.536
Oakland	13	14	.481
Hollywood	9	11	.450
Portland	9	13	.409
Seattle	5	17	.227

RESULT MONDAY

San Francisco 12, Oakland 3.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Ohio State 7, Minnesota 1.
Iowa 10, Notre Dame 6.
No. Carolina 6, No. Carolina State 5.
Luther 6, Iowa Teachers 5.

OKLAHOMA OUT FOR 'BIG 6' TITLE

Coach Haskell's Sooners Start Season With a Veteran Battery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla.—With a veteran battery and an improvised infield and outfield, the University of Oklahoma baseball team is starting its 1929 season in an attempt to capture the first pennant in the newly formed Missouri Valley Athletic Association.

L. R. Hunter '29, pitcher, and A. J. Haswell '29, catcher, are co-captains of Coach L. E. Haskell's first team in the "Big Six" Conference. Hunter will share box duties with Fay Coil '29, and Rex Bircket '29, who have been seasoned by two years of experience in the box for the Sooners. In addition to these veterans Haskell has G. R. Cannon '31 and J. B. Duffield '30, who have stepped up from the intramural diamonds to the varsity squad. Coil, reputed to have the fastest delivery in the league, has been a consistent winner for the Sooners and is an unusually good batter for a pitcher. Frequently he is used in right field while awaiting his turn in the box.

Two of the four regulars of the 1928 infield are on the first string nine this season, while two sophomores are holding down regular positions. J. W. Murray '29, first base and Elbert Cook '30, second base, are teaming with H. C. Bluff '31, at shortstop and E. L. Lobaugh '31, at third base, in the first string infield, but Haskell may make some changes in this combination before the season is well under way.

W. G. Talbot '29, captain and third-baseman on the 1925 Sooner team, has returned to the squad and has been shifted to second-base where he is sharing fielding duties with Cook. T. T. Wall '30, last year's regular third-baseman, has been shifted to right field, but occasionally is pulled into the infield, to relieve Lobaugh. W. O. Beets '31 is resting at present, but he later is expected to be a strong competitor for third base.

Haskell's only regular in the outfield is Preston Lampton '30, who is patrolling left field. Wall has been sharing right field with C. G. Mills '31, while C. A. Kitchell '31 has outstripped all competition for centerfield position through his hitting and fielding ability and his speed on the bases.

Haskell has developed a smooth-working team, but so far it has failed to show outstanding ability at bat, leaving a heavy burden on the pitching staff. If the hitting can be improved the Sooners hope to be in the running for the Conference baseball title. Fans who recall that the Oklahomans finished first in the Missouri Valley Conference race for three consecutive years before dropping to a tie for fifth place last season are hoping the team will recover its batting eye before the race is well under way. The conference schedule:

April 16, Oklahoma 4, Nebraska 4, at Norman; 17, Oklahoma 8 Nebraska 0, at Norman; 24-25, University of Missouri at Norman.

May 8-9, Iowa State College at Norman; 15-16, Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan; 17-18, University of Kansas at Lawrence; 20-21, Nebraska at Lincoln.

GERMANY MAKES ITS OLYMPIC PROPOSALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Those who consider that a modern Olympiad with all its manifold ramifications has closely approached, if not exceeded, the limits in size for proper administration, learned with interest of the proposals Germany was expected to bring forward at the Lausanne meeting in April of the International Olympic Committee, to confine future programs to 15 days, incidentally deleting from it all team events with the exception of water polo.

For such a curtailed festival, Germany proposed that countries should be represented by a maximum of three instead of four competitors in all events, and that the time should be apportioned so that track and field events were spread over five days, gymnastics over two, equestrian and rowing events over four, cycling and boxing over three, fencing and swimming over six, sailing over seven, and the modern pentathlon over two.

VANCOUVER WINS IN OVERTIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The Vancouvers of the Pacific Coast Hockey League were given a warm reception by Hollywood, here Monday, when the latter team played the northern champions almost to a standstill, losing by only 2 to 1 after 5 minutes overtime. The winning goal was by Somers of Vancouver. He also scored on Phillip's assist just before the end of the period. Peltier, on William's assist, tied the score for Hollywood after 18 minutes in the third period. A capacity house was well entertained by a splendid display of hockey.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceeding page.

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL girl to care for 2 children afternoons. MRS. L. L. DUDLEY, 21 Edward St., Belmont, Mass.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Experienced girl, mother's helper, small family, $10; references required. Regent 2683-W.

GOVERNESS or companion for child of 6 years, Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist preferred; family 2 adults, 2 children; sleep in. WARD, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. Boulevard 4698.

WANTED — Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer, woman preferred; one who can take authority, who has executive ability, and who is able to work harmoniously with other people; state experience in reply. Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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THE FORBES
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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 8—Desirable rooms, block from church; transients welcomed; garage. S. J. S., Copley 4025-M.

BOSTON, 21 Norway St., Suite 2—Two desirable rooms; business girls preferred; kitchen privileges. Copley 3059-W evenings.

BOSTON, MASS.—For rent, furnished room for business woman; modern conveniences. 40 Clearway St., Suite 2.

N. Y. C., 50TH ST., 34 EAST—SINGLE ROOMS, NEAR BATH; TOP FLOOR; ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RATES ON SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS AND SUITES. HOTEL NEW WESTON, PLAZA 6970.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th St. (Apt. 62)—Light, single, running water, lavatory, convenient business man; also double; kitchen privileges; subways, buses, church, homelike atmosphere.

NEW YORK CITY—Outside, nicely furnished sitting bedroom; at subway, buses, trolley. 601 W. 168th St., Apt. 26. Washington Heights 1013.

NEW YORK CITY, 317 W. 84th St.—Large front room, running water, southern exposure, quiet home; reasonable. Susquehanna 10495.

N. Y. C., 29 West 49th—Attractive front, running water, light cooking; reasonable; excellent location; business woman. Circle 6437.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 111th St., between Broadway and Riverside—Single, cheerful, well furnished, next bath; $7. Apt. 25.

NEW YORK CITY—Sunny single room near bath, private family. WOLFF, 720 West 180th. Phone before 9 a. m., Billings 10154.

NEW YORK CITY, 289 West 103rd (Broadway)—Attractive, bed-sitting room, $9; also single, $7; home privileges; May.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (4N.)—Desirable, outside, light bed-sitting rooms; single, double; kitchen.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 West 91st—Pleasant, sunny $8 rooms; running water, closets, near bath, elevator. Schuyler 8024.

ROOMS WANTED

BROOKLYN—Business woman would like sunny alcove room on the Heights or Bedford Section, with privilege of getting own breakfast; Christian Scientists preferred; reasonable. Box M-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE OR SALES EXECUTIVE
Good credentials, resident New York City, wishes connection. Box G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, manager or assistant, qualified in every desirable way for operation of hotel 100 to 2000 rooms, any or all plans; residential, commercial, resort; 20 years of executive experience operating best hotels in America; splendid clientele; clean and successful record; dependable; salary or commisson. R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN, shoes, experienced, with good trade in Eastern Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Washington, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, desires to connect with good factory. 11 North Pennock Ave., Highland Park, Delaware County, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

GERMAN girl care for children 2 to 5 years of age; seashore preferred. S-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SMALL sets of books accurately kept by experienced bookkeeper; income tax and financial statements made out; also typing. D-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SWITCHBOARD operator, 14 years' experience, wants busy board downtown or Brooklyn preferred; $30-$35. R. E. D., 1481 East 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; evenings, Navarre 10275.

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—Wonderful view; furnished apartment 5 or 6 rooms, all improvements; excellent bathing and fishing; use of garden; fine large porch. Apply MRS. MAHLMAN, c/o Newman, 1352 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 50TH ST., 34 EAST— BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 2-ROOM SUITES, 21ST FLOOR, TO SUBLET AT SACRIFICE UNTIL OCT. 1 OR SHORTER PERIOD IF DESIRED. SEE MR. KENNEDY OR MANAGER, HOTEL NEW WESTON, PLAZA 6970.

NEW YORK CITY, 94th Street West (West End Ave.)—6 attractive rooms; all or part; completely furnished; June-Sept. Trafalgar 2544 before 8:30 A. M. or write B_28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 135 East 50th, Apt. 8-C—Large one-room apartment, kitchen and bath, grand piano. May-Oct. M-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 186 West 80th—Desirable 5-room housekeeping apartment, reasonable. JONES, Endicott 4889.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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SURREY—Leigh Place Hotel, Cobham Phone 20; charming surroundings; grounds 10 acres; spacious reception; salubrious air; lovely country home; billiards, tennis hard; garden produce; excellent cuisine; gas fires in bedrooms.

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FOR SALE

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HOUSES TO LET

BATH, Somerset Place — Furnished house, beautiful view facing south; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, bathroom; garden and garage; moderate rent, for long or short period; plate and linen could be left. Box K-2167, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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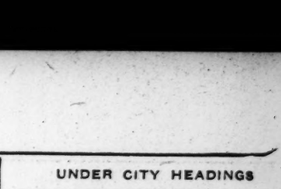

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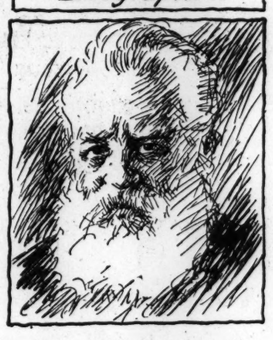
One Minute Biographies



Who: DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

Where: Scotland, Canada and the United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American natural scientist, one of the great inventors of all time and a world benefactor. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, he was educated there and at London University. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, had a system whereby he taught those who were deaf and dumb; and the younger Bell, both before and after the family moved to Canada, shared his father's interest, later becoming professor of vocal physiology at Boston University. Oddly enough, his experience of teaching by "visible speech," his knowledge of the shapes of the vibrations which pass through the air when a person speaks, led to those experiments in an old house at Salem, Mass. and in an electrician's shop in Court Street, Boston, which resulted in the invention of the telephone.

The circumstances are widely known: how a youth called Thomas A. Watson worked with Bell helping to construct the required instruments; how it took 10 months to produce the apparatus which would transmit a complete intelligible sentence; how the first words to pass over a wire went from Bell on the top floor of the building to Watson who was below: "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you"; how, after an interval of years in the course of which others had commercialized Bell's invention for which the original patent was granted in 1876, the same message was repeated between Bell and Watson, but the second time over a wire stretching 4000 miles from New York to San Francisco.

Though others disputed Bell's claim to the invention of the telephone, his rights were upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and to him goes the credit for having constructed the first instrument to prove practical. Governments and societies everywhere have united to honor Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What city plans to spend $87,000,000 in carrying out its new city plan?—*News Section* 20
2. What impressed Collinson Owen as the most historic spot in the United States?—*Editorial News Feature* 20
3. What South American city will provide a children's theater in order to avoid bad plays?—*News Section* .. 20
4. What is the root meaning of "virtue"?—*Word a Day* .. 20
5. Which is a real berry, a raspberry or a tomato?—*Children's Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Obliterate

The primary meaning of this word was "to letter over," from the Latin *ob* and *litera*, applied to written characters or records which were covered over or removed by reversing the Roman stylus and rubbing out with the rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet.

When something is obliterated by time or use, it is worn out, effaced, made undecipherable without evident intention. When something is willfully obliterated it is scratched out to be forgotten; it is removed so that the record will be gone forever.

Both nations and individuals need to obliterate many false beliefs, just as the Romans obliterated their records. Outworn methods and devices are perhaps more easily discarded than are erroneous opinions, worries, fears, etc., but if the mental slate is once rubbed clean, true thoughts and beliefs may be imprinted and impressed effectively.

Obliterate is a stronger term than "efface" or "erase" or "cancel."

Stress the second syllable of ob-lit'-er-ate," sounding *o* as in connect, *i* as in *it*, *e* as in maker, *a* as in late.

"He obliterated the false testimony."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Humorist: "City dwellers ought to adopt the habit, which is so common in country places, of saying 'Hullo!' to perfect strangers," says a novelist. We do it almost every time we use the telephone.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Spring having arrived, the paved highways will be closed and the detours opened up.

Newcastle Courier: Suspenders have come back. Next thing in order will be the old reliable moustache cup.

A Quotation for Today

THE origin of all mankind was the same: it is only a clear and a good conscience that makes a man noble, for that is derived from heaven itself.
—SENECA

Odds and Ends

For 37,000 Crowns

A Gothenburg philatelist has recently acquired what is considered to be one of the rarest stamps in the world, a Swedish 3s. sticker of 1855, misprinted in yellow instead of the regular green.

Steam Hammer

The steam hammer was invented by James Nasmyth, a Scottish engineer, in 1739.

Early Papers

The first regular newspaper in England was the Weekly Newes, which first appeared in London in 1622. Boston was the home of the first American newspaper, Public Occurrences, published for a short time in 1690.

Annual Mileage

The average motor car in the United States was driven approximately 5600 miles in 1928.

The Children's Corner

Billy Bear Wakes Up

IT WAS a warm, early spring day in the wild woodland, one of those days when the buds on the trees say to each other, "Cheerio! If it gets a bit warmer I shall burst." The brook was singing the brook song. Everybody in the wild woodland knows how it goes—

Gurgle-guggle. Gurgle-guggle.
Gurgle-guggle.
Here I go,
Free of winter's
Frost and snow.
Gurgle-guggle. Gurgle-guggle.
Through the wood,
Spring is coming,
Spring is good.

In marshy places the frogs piped, and on the trees, here and there, an early bird chirped. Robert Rabbit, hippity-hopping through the wild woodland, said to himself, "I think I will go and see if there is any sign that Billy Bear is waking up. Perhaps I will wake him up. It is time he got up."

In the hollow tree where he slept all winter Billy Bear opened one eye and moved one ear. Something told him that it was about time to get up. But, as everybody knows, it sometimes seems very comfortable in bed when it is really time to get up. You wake up, and the sun is shining in the window, and you know that in just about three shakes of a lamb's tail somebody will come and tell you it is time to get up. And you think

"Spring Is Here, Billy Bear. It's Time to Get Up!" Answered Robert Rabbit.

how amusing it would be to jump out of bed this fine morning and be up before anybody tells you it is time to be up. And yet there is something very comfortable about being in bed. So you say to yourself that perhaps after all you have waked up earlier than usual, and perhaps after all it isn't really quite time to get up. So perhaps it is just as well to stay right there in bed till you are quite sure it is time to get up.

Well, it was that way with Billy Bear. He opened one eye and he moved one ear. "It feels like spring," said Billy Bear to himself. "And it smells like spring. Oh, what fun to get up and out of this hollow tree and go waddling through the wild woodland! But it is also very comfortable in this hollow tree. And you can't be sure about these warm days," said Billy Bear to himself. "This may be one of those warm days that come in the middle of the winter. I remember once I got up that way in the middle of the winter—and how glad I was to get back into this hollow tree! I think perhaps it would be wiser to wait a little and make sure this isn't one of those warm days in winter. Of course, if I was really sure that spring had come, I would get up as quick as a wink. But I guess I won't take any chances."

So Billy Bear closed his eye, and felt very comfortable, and was almost asleep again when he heard somebody scratching on the outside of his hollow tree.

"Who's out there?" said Billy Bear, in a very sleepy voice. "Who's scratching my hollow tree? Go away and scratch another tree."

"It's I," said a voice outside, "Robert Rabbit. Spring is here, Billy Bear. It's time to get up!"

"Are you sure spring is here, Robert Rabbit?" said Billy Bear. "Are you sure this isn't one of those warm days in winter?"

"The buds open," said Robert Rabbit. "The brooks sing the brook song. The frogs pipe. The birds chirp. Do you hear me, Billy Bear? It's time to get up."

"I suppose it is, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "I'm getting up. But it's mighty comfortable inside this hollow tree."

Dominion of Canada

The Northmen were the first Europeans to visit Canada, about the year 1000, and nearly 500 years later, in 1497, John Cabot landed on its shores, having sailed from Bristol, England, in search of a route to Asia. He was followed by Cartier in 1534, Champlain in 1615, La Salle in 1682, and other French explorers. Meanwhile, in 1610, Henry Hudson had reached the great inland sea that bears his name. in 1847 the Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean was discovered when ships were searching for the party of Sir John Franklin, who had explored a great part of the Arctic Coast of Canada. It was not until 1906, however, that a ship under the command of Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, completed the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Most of the early settlements were made by the French, but after the English troops under General Wolfe captured Quebec in 1759, France ceded all her possessions in this section to England. After the American Revolution, about 25,000 British settlers who had remained loyal to England, removed from the United States to Canada, and later many immigrants arrived from the British Isles.

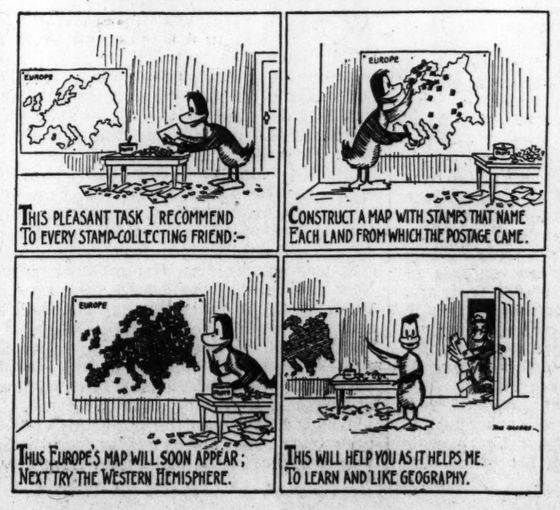
Canada is composed of nine provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Quebec; the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. Its area is 3,684,723 square miles and the population about 9,600,000. Grain, livestock and dairy products, lumber and pulpwood, iron, coal, silver, lead and zinc are among the chief products. A large part of the world's supply of cobalt, asbestos and nickel comes from Canada. Ottawa is the capital and the principal cities are Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton and Quebec. There are 19 national parks.

Canada, whose emblem is the maple leaf, was the first of the British colonies to become a self-governing dominion. In 1867 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East (Quebec), and Canada West (Ontario) were united and an act establishing the Dominion was passed by the British Parliament. In 1869 the territories of the Hudson Bay Company were added by purchase and out of these were carved Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1871 British Columbia came into the Dominion, and in 1873, Prince Edward Island, which had refused to enter in 1867.

Canada is governed by a governor-general, appointed by the British Government, a cabinet headed by a prime minister, and a parliament. The latter is composed of two houses—the Senate, whose members are appointed, and the House of Commons, which is modeled after the British House of Commons.

[Short articles on each province of Canada will appear on successive Tuesdays.]

The Adventures of Waddles


EUROPE
THIS PLEASANT TASK I RECOMMEND TO EVERY STAMP-COLLECTING FRIEND:-
CONSTRUCT A MAP WITH STAMPS THAT NAME EACH LAND FROM WHICH THE POSTAGE CAME.
THUS EUROPE'S MAP WILL SOON APPEAR; NEXT TRY THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
THIS WILL HELP YOU AS IT HELPS ME. TO LEARN AND LIKE GEOGRAPHY.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Introduction

Los Angeles

THE writer had obtained a new position in a building where she was unknown. The key to the office had been given her the day previous, but upon arriving at the office, she found she had left it at home. She was expected to open the office and be there ahead of her employer, and as it was her first day she was especially desirous of being there on time.

She went to the office manager of the building and asked him if he would let her in. "No," he said, "I am sorry, but I do not know you, and it is against the rules of the building to let strangers in."

The writer paused a minute. Meanwhile the office manager noticed a paper—The Christian Science Monitor—in her hand. He asked: "Do you subscribe for that paper?"

The writer replied that she did.

"That is introduction enough," he said, "I shall be glad to open your door for you."

In such quiet ways does the Monitor fulfill its mission.

Boy Scouts in Pocatello

MISS E. W. sends a clipping from a Pocatello (Ida.) newspaper containing a public tribute to the Boy Scouts by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. When the building housing the chamber caught fire some time ago, the Scouts came to the rescue and transferred the office equipment to a point of safety across the street. With true Scout fidelity there they remained on guard, and when the fire had been brought under control, the boys volunteered to carry the furniture and other property back. The message closed with a reference to the way the Scouts answered the call last spring to assist in putting the new airport in shape.

An Advertiser

ANOTHER happy experience with a Monitor advertiser is related by Mrs. G. M., Troutdale, Ore., who states that she had ordered some flowers, but the order apparently was mixed with another so that she received a smaller number than she ordered and in addition, a wall vase. She wrote the company, and immediately a card was received asking her to give the vase and flowers to a friend and that her orde. would be filled at once. The writer reports that obedient to the kindly instructions, she sent the vase and flowers to a friend who has long been a shut-in.

In Lighter Vein

Progress

"Well, this was a great day in the history of our institution," said the president of the bank, as he met his wife.

"Tell me about it, dear."

"The board of directors voted unanimously to double the size of the banking room so that we can have 25 brass 'next-window' signs, 10 more than any other bank in the State!"

Passing Show

Gentleman (engaging chauffeur): "And when we're not using the car, there's the poultry house to clean out, and the dogs to look after, and you can give the gardener a hand in your spare time."

"Yessir, what sort of soil is it?"

"Soil. Why?"

"I thought if it was clay soil, I might make a few bricks to fill in the time."

The Retort Courteous

Fond Parent (at bedtime): "Say your prayers louder, darling. I can't hear you."

Small Daughter: "I wasn't speaking to you, Mummie."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

They Knew a Thing or Two!

"Can we play at keeping store in here, Mamma?"

"Yes, but you must be very, very quiet."

"Oh, all right, Mamma. We'll pretend we don't advertise."

Certainly

Solicitor: "I'm working my way through college for a degree, madam."

Lady of the House: "Why don't you let him do his own work?"

No Comparison

"Nimrod was a mighty hunter."

"Yes, but what about that man in Worcester, Mass., who kept the same collar button for 55 years?"

Anyhow It's Not Practical

"I want some ginger ale."

"Pale?"

"No, in bottles."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Subsidy by Any Other Name

FORTIFIED by the expert opinions of his official advisers, President Hoover has been able to prepare and submit a most exhaustive and convincing brief dealing with the proposal to complicate pending farm relief legislation by injecting into it what he finds to be an objectionable form of subsidy. In a letter to Senator McNary, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the President summarizes, in ten points, that which he conceives to be the inherent weaknesses of what is referred to as the "export debenture plan." It is proposed by this so-called debenture method to at least partially equalize the difference in the market price of farm products, such as wheat, corn and cotton, in the United States, and the higher price procurable for such commodities in what is commonly referred to as the world market.

As set forth in the draft of the Senate committee's bill submitted to the President for analysis and study, the plan comprehends the issuance of Government debentures to exporters of specified farm products in amounts equal to one-half of the tariff on such products, these debentures to be redeemable when presented by importers in payment of tariff duties. It is the theory of the protagonists of the debenture system that it would, in some measure, equalize to the benefit of the farmer the benefits accruing from a protective tariff. But it is pointed out by the President that it is not probable that the producer would be the actual beneficiary. He believes that the plan, if put into operation, would work to the benefit of the dealers and manufacturers of, as well as those who speculate in, such commodities. He calls attention to the significant fact that the value of the principal export commodities now in the possession of these trades would, if the proposed plan were in operation, be enhanced by from $200,000,000 to $400,000,000, without any resulting benefit to the farmers themselves.

But beyond this, it is pointed out by the President in his analysis of the proposed debenture plan, a direct result would be the stimulation of overproduction on the farms. It is the recurring appearance of surplus products that depreciates and, in a great measure, fixes the world price. The tendency would be, in the view of the President, to defeat the very object which it is sought to achieve. The plight of agriculture, in the event of an enforced abandonment of such a plan after it had been adopted would be as serious as that which resulted from the enforced deflation in farm values following the war period.

It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the sponsors in the Senate of the proposed debenture plan do not see their way clear to recede from the position they have taken. They are not acting upon any actual or implied warrant issued to them by the voters at the last election. The position of the Republican candidate was clearly enunciated in his spech delivered in St. Louis a few days before the close of the campaign. It was known then, as it had been made apparent all along, that he would not indorse any measure proposing a direct subsidy to agriculture. He was not supported at the polls by the advocates of such a plan.

By the insistence of the Senate Committee upon the inclusion of the debenture feature in its bill a serious division between the two Houses of Congress seems to have been caused. The hope is that wise counsels may prevail to prevent the enactment of a compromise measure which, in the light of Mr. Hoover's convincing analysis, will face ultimate executive disapproval. If there is need of constructive relief to agriculture, as it is generally admitted there is, that need demands the enactment of a farm relief bill whose economic soundness cannot be seriously questioned.

The Big Parade

AT A time when Fifth Avenue, New York, is agitated lest the thoroughfare be thrown open to too many parades, another procession is forming, filing past the windows of those whose offices face the water front, dispersing and re-forming as the parade of new ocean liners wends its way up and down the North River. Here is a display of size, of modern marine architecture, of speed and of capital investment which dwarfs any other parade held in New York. It gathers new recruits, annually and even monthly, and, like its counterpart ashore, it is bringing about a traffic problem all in itself.

There has never been an era in which so many new vessels were brought out as in the present one, dating back to 1921. The greater number of new ships are, as ocean vessels go, large ships. When a vessel exceeds 20,000 gross tons (which is the maritime method of "rating" size and capacity) she joins the class of major ships, and almost a score of new vessels of this size have entered, or soon will enter, transatlantic service. To the initiated, a gross tonnage of 20,000 usually means a length of 600 feet, and while this is not necessarily a rule, it follows in naval designing that the tonnage bears so close a proportion to length that with figures for either gross or length the other factor may be surmised with reasonable accuracy.

There are now more than 100 passenger vessels of varying size making New York one terminus in their transatlantic runs. These scale down in size from the mighty Leviathan and Majestic to the small and infrequently mentioned liners of less than 10,000 tons; from the speedy Mauretania and the new Bremen to the twelve- and fourteen-day ships, several of which still ply the seas.

If the arbitrary figure of 20,000 tons be taken as the dividing line between the so-called "large" ship and the one of medium tonnage, a census of the ships engaged in transatlantic trade indicates that thirty-two vessels exceed this tonnage, with several others on the border line, not to mention the new Panama Pacific ships in the intercoastal trade. Of this great fleet, only a half-dozen are consistent "six-day ships" to Channel ports (with two even faster ones soon to enter service), although others sometimes cross in six days, and even five days is occasionally attained.

Competition for passengers is exceedingly keen, for the potential carrying capacity of these ships, in the aggregate and in a year, far exceeds the total number of transatlantic passengers, now running at approximately 1,000,000 a year. But in a spectacular sense, the "big parade" provides an ever-interesting picture along the water front, as new ships continue to join the procession and as some of the older ones fall out.

The Russian Question Again

THE recent visit of a deputation of British business men to Russia, together with the widespread impression that President Hoover's Administration is likely to be less rigid in its attitude to Russia than was that of President Coolidge, calls attention once more to the Russian enigma. Ever since the Peace Conference assembled in Paris in 1919 the statesmen of the world have been trying to find a basis for normal relations between the 150,000,000 inhabitants of Russia and the outside world. But so far they have not succeeded in doing so. Some governments have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Republic: some have no diplomatic relations. But the net result in both cases has been much the same: Russia has remained substantially isolated from the rest of the world.

The main reason, of course, is that the Communist Party has been making an experiment in economics and government unique in human history. The faithful disciples of Karl Marx and Lenine regard the exaction of rent, interest and profit by the individual both as immoral in itself and as the main cause of poverty and economic servitude among the working masses of mankind. In order to abolish the evil effects of capitalism, they endeavored, in the early days, to abolish private property and private enterprise altogether and to transfer the ownership and direction of all economic production, distribution and exchange to the state. Opinions differ as to the merits of the philosophy of Socialism. But the world as a whole has condemned the utterly ruthless and cruel methods which Lenine and his associates adopted to bring their millennium into existence. The continued efforts of the Russian Government through the Third Internationale to promote a similar Communist revolution in other countries is still a principal obstacle to normal international political relations.

These, however, are not the only difficulties. The economic obstacles are not less formidable. It early became clear that it was impossible for the Communist state to maintain its absolute monopoly of economic life. Lenine, therefore, authorized the reintroduction of small-scale capitalism. Since the advent of this New Economic Policy the central issue in Russia has been the struggle for predominance between the great economic services conducted by the state and the activities of private enterprise. Experience seems to have proved that the only way in which state enterprise has been able to maintain its predominance has been by putting every kind of obstruction in the way of private enterprise and forbidding the growth of any kind of large scale business in private hands.

The repudiation of all its debts on the ground that interest is immoral has made it impossible for the Soviet Government to borrow from abroad the large quantities of capital which it needs to recondition and develop its national economic life. The necessity it has been under of repressing private enterprise in the interest of its own industry has prevented the growth of foreign enterprise in Russia. Countless business men of all nations have entered Russia in the hope of starting profitable businesses or obtaining profitable concessions, but they have never been able to obtain that security that they would be allowed to reap where they had sown, which is the foundation of all successful private enterprise. The foreign trade monopoly, the keystone of the Soviet economic system, adds still further to the difficulty.

Despite the constant hopes of trade and business delegations, therefore, and the real importance of bridging the gulf between the Russian people and the rest of the human family, the obstacles in the way of re-establishing normal relations are still very great. The political difficulties grow less with the passage of time and the fading away of the terrible memories of the early days of the revolution and, perhaps, of that zeal for international revolution which used to animate the Politbureau. But the economic barrier between the Soviet Republic and the rest of the world is clearly still very wide.

Another Setback for Ear-Cropping

LITTLE by little man's inhumanity to man is giving way to a kindlier sense of humanity's obligations, and with it mankind's relations to animals are undergoing a constant betterment. The latest indication of this latter fact is furnished in the signing by Governor Roosevelt of the bill making the clipping of dog's ears illegal in New York State. It is not long since similar action was taken in Massachusetts, and it would seem that soon the movement to abolish cropping will have obtained sufficient support in other states to insure that it shall be generally forbidden.

It was particularly fitting that this action in New York State should have been taken during Be Kind to Animals Week; indeed, it may be seen as one of the concrete evidences of the results of its influence. The measure in question—the Shonk-Thompson bill—forbids the showing of dogs whose ears have been cropped, at prize exhibitions after September 1, and places the ban upon the importation of cropped dogs from other states except for breeding purposes. It marks the successful termination of a campaign of many years, and those who have fought against the odds that were opposed to their endeavors merit congratulation for their persistence and unselfish efforts.

Animals are mankind's friends, and every step taken to insure a sense of justice and kindliness toward them brings its own reward.

The Circus Then and Now

SURPRISING though it may seem, the circus, which has begun its yearly round of cities great and small, differs little today from the circus of thirty or forty years ago. It was then the "greatest in the world." It is so still. It may have had one or two rings compared with the five it now boasts, but its acts are essentially the same: the spectacular opening, horses prancing in rings, clowns chasing "butterflies" or stumbling over—let us examine them closely—peanuts, aerialists all but flying without wings. Even the man who pops from the mouth of a cannon, unharmed—is he not in another guise the gentleman who cycled down a runway into space at hair-raising speed?

Strip the circus of its big top, of its canvas annexes, of its side tents and sheltering awnings, and its appeal is there just the same. It is true that many veteran circus-goers in large towns, such as Boston, regret the disappearance of the huge tent, drip though it did in rain and storm, but they still find the circus an attraction of the first water. Earliest impressions apparently cut deep. And the thrill adults got as boys returns to them as men. They revel in the thought of the sawdust ring, of the pink lemonade—which may now be orange—of the bright and gay attire of the performers, of the blare of trumpets, of the gorgeous parade of gilded coach and lumbering van.

Hail to the circus, the circus that was, and is, always "bigger and better," as is the man who was a boy when the circus was young!

Peace and Economics

ONE of the most powerful arguments now being brought forward in support of peace is that war is an uneconomic procedure; but in some quarters it is felt strongly that to urge the abandonment of war because it is a costly method of settling international disputes is morally wrong, on the ground that economic considerations can have no weight when a question of right is thought to be at issue. Since this is a view which can appeal only to careful and conscientious thinkers, it is well to see whether it does not rest upon a misconception, especially as nothing is more damaging to the cause of justice than to support it by ineffective or fallacious arguments.

The objection to the economic argument for peace is that it is, in the first place, ineffective, and in the second, unmoral. Now the question whether what is superficially an economic consideration can be relevant to a matter involving moral justice is one not only for a priori reasoning, but for the historian; and the historian finds that it has been profoundly relevant in such matters during many centuries. Sir Paul Vinogradoff asserts that the decline of slavery in the Middle Ages was due largely to the discovery that the slave worked less efficiently than the free man, to the discovery, that is, that slavery did not pay. In order to realize the significance of this it is necessary to remember that the greatest intellectual influence of the Middle Ages was a political thinker who had defended slavery upon grounds of abstract moral justice, which at that time had not been controverted. But, though it may seem so superficially, this is not a case of ignoble economic motives triumphing over higher, even if mistaken, considerations. The Middle Ages abandoned slavery because they felt an inner conviction, inarticulate but genuine, that an institution which in many forms and for many centuries had proved economically wasteful could not be, despite the theorists, in accordance with the rules of moral justice.

It is there that the crux of the matter lies. The criterion of profit and loss, applied over an extended period, is not an ignoble standard of judgment to those who believe in the fundamental of a basic complete and unqualified harmony. Experience has shown repeatedly that a policy of justice and righteousness ultimately triumphs even according to the world's ordinary standard of success, and the converse statement is true, that a line of conduct that consistently and universally fails is in some part ethically defective. War is costly because it is morally wrong; and one of the reasons which prove it to be morally wrong is that, upon a long balance, it has shown itself frightfully wasteful and uneconomic.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

If the day is ever to come when the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare and the nations learn war no more, SOMEONE must make the beginning.
Letter to Senator Hoar: John Bellows

Editorial Notes

When Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Line, which operates round-the-world cruises, says that the success of his ships operating under a dry policy is sufficient evidence that dry ships can be profitable ships, he speaks as an expert who has proved the point beyond question.

The fact that Harvard had no less than 1066 men competing in intramural sports this winter shows that, while more attention may be paid to those athletes who are on the varsity teams, they really take but a small part in the athletic affairs of the university.

That only two or three public hitching posts remain on Boston streets of course indicates fewer horses in the city. But it also points to the end of that boyhood pastime, playing leapfrog over the hitching posts.

Now that the newspapers have won their case for the allocation of short waves, will there be a flood of news from the air—or is this metaphor somewhat mixed?

Citizens who are watching the current congressional performance will not demand that it be of the ultramodern "all talk" variety.

The best protection against a clash of arms—a clasp of hands!

Looking Back at "Looking Backward"

A GROUP of people seated cozily at home listening to music being played in a distant studio. Marvel of marvels, yet the scene seemed strangely familiar, like a dream come true. But whence the dream? Suddenly I had it. I had read of such a scene in childhood, yes, in "Looking Backward." "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy!

An adventure was in store for me.

From the Public Library I procured the book and read its three hundred-odd pages at a sitting. "Looking Backward, 2000-1887." The best seller of 1887. With seventy years yet to go, it was interesting to see how much of this Utopia had been realized in the last forty-two years.

Julian West, a young man of wealth and position, fell asleep in his home in Boston, at the age of thirty, in the month of May, 1887, not wakening till September of the year 2000, when he found himself still apparently at the age of thirty, his wardrobe only slightly out of fashion and the great-granddaughter of his fiancée already in love with him through his letters and picture. After a period of adjustment to twentieth-century conditions, he accepted a chair in the historical section of Shawmut College, Boston, where he was a recognized authority on the nineteenth century.

To a score of people during the next week I put the question: "Did you ever read 'Looking Backward'?" A smile and a chuckle, followed by the recollection of some detail of the book, was the usual response to the question.

A lady recalled that umbrellas and rubbers were not needed in the year 2000, because whenever it rained waterproof coverings were let down over the sidewalks and street intersections. Another remembered that chimneys and smoke were things of the past, all heating and lighting being done by electricity.

* * *

A third recalled that Mr. Bellamy had been exceedingly tactful in his comments on ladies' dress. He did in fact dispose of the subject most skillfully in the very first chapter. After asserting that Julian West's fiancée of the nineteenth century was both beautiful and graceful, he wrote: "My lady readers, I am aware, will protest at this, 'Handsome she might have been,' I hear them saying, 'but graceful, never, in the costumes which were the fashion at that period, when the head covering was a dizzy structure a foot tall, and the almost incredible extension of the skirt behind by means of artificial contrivances more thoroughly dehumanized the form than any former device of dressmakers. Fancy anyone graceful in such a costume!' The point is certainly well taken, and I can only reply that while the ladies of the twentieth century are lovely demonstrations of the effect of appropriate drapery in accentuating feminine graces, my recollection of their great-grandmothers enables me to maintain that no deformity of costume can wholly disguise them." Tactful man!

A gentleman recalled that in those halcyon days there is to be no money—only universal credit, hence no banks. And so it was. Throughout his lifetime everyone was provided an ample living by the nation, which was the sole proprietor, capitalist and employer, according to Mr. Bellamy's scheme. Thus all citizens became employees of the state, in whose service they were from the age of twenty-one to forty-five. They spent the first three years of this period as common laborers, after which they pursued a chosen vocation. Both men and women served in this industrial army.

* * *

An avowed feminist, the author reveals himself through the words of Dr. Leete, in whose home Julian West awoke after his sleep of more than a century. Most of the book is taken up with discussions between these gentlemen, Mr. West raising queries about the twentieth century civilization and Dr. Leete ironing out every crease and wrinkle and pucker as smooth as a pocket handkerchief.

Referring to the nineteenth century status of women, Dr. Leete declared: "As regards the dependence of women upon men for their support, which then was usual, of course natural attraction in case of marriages of love may often have made it endurable, though for spirited women I should fancy it must always have remained humiliating." Speaking in a time when even children were not financially dependent on their parents, he further protested: "That any person should be dependent for the means of support upon another would be shocking to the moral sense as well as indefensible on any rational social theory. What would become of personal liberty and dignity under such an arrangement?"

The arduous toil of women was one of the deepest grievances found by Dr. Leete with the former century. Julian West was made to sit blushingly before such tirades as: "The broad shoulders of the nation bear now like a feather the burden that broke the backs of the women of your day. Their misery came, with all your other miseries, from that incapacity for co-operation which followed the individualism on which your social system was founded, from your inability to perceive that you could make ten times more profit out of your fellow men by uniting with them than by contending with them."

Meekly replied Mr. West: "All I can say in extenuation is that until the nation was ripe for the present system of organized production and distribution, no radical improvement in the position of woman was possible."

* * *

In answer to Mr. West's query as to who did the housework, Mrs. Leete was made to utter words that could only have been written by a man: "There is none to do. Our washing is all done at public laundries at excessively cheap rates, and our cooking at public kitchens. The making and repairing of all we wear are done outside in public shops. Electricity, of course, takes the place of all fires and lighting. We choose houses no larger than we need, and furnish them so as to involve the minimum of trouble to keep them in order. We have no use for domestic servants."

Any woman, of course, could find plenty to do even in such an arrangement, but the author was quite sincere in believing that domestic labor was completely abolished as he repeatedly asserted. Aside from going shopping, the only task he ever assigned Edith Leete, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leete, and great-granddaughter of Mr. West's fiancée, was arranging flowers!

Mr. West, of course, found education universal at the end of the twentieth century. To his protest that no amount of education could overcome natural dullness and that susceptibility to culture was necessary in order to make it worth while, Dr. Leete replies from a most original viewpoint. He says: "If, indeed, we could not afford to educate everybody, we should choose the coarsest and dullest by nature, rather than the brightest, to receive what education can give. The naturally refined and intellectual can better dispense with aids to culture than those less fortunate in natural endowments. To borrow a phrase which was often used in your day, we should not consider life worth living if we had to be surrounded by a population of ignorant, boorish, coarse, wholly uncultivated men and women, as was the plight of the few educated in your day. Is a man satisfied, merely because he is perfumed himself, to mingle with the malodorous crowd?"

Poor Julian West! He felt himself such a barbarian!

* * *

Government was administered by alumni of the industrial army, and political parties were a thing of the past. Having been made largely motiveless by universal abundance, crime was practically unknown, the rare cases occurring being treated at hospitals as atavism. There were no prisons, lawyers, poverty, beggars, graft, war nor failures.

Everywhere co-operation had displaced competition. The only stores were huge sample establishments located in each ward, where orders were left and later filled from a central warehouse, delivery being made by pneumatic tubes. Boston presented miles of broad, shaded streets, large open squares with trees, statues and fountains, and colossal public buildings of great architectural grandeur.

My radio was there, sure enough, with daily twenty-four-hour programs, including bedtime music and rousing matutinal strains. Mr. Bellamy did not venture far into the forecast of mechanical inventions. Airplanes and automobiles are not mentioned, though a horse ambled across a page. Prohibition, bobs and motion pictures were not foreseen.

The men and women of the twentieth century were shown to have increased in longevity and in mental, moral and physical well-being. The second half of their lives was spent in well-improved leisure. In other countries similar progress had been made in social and industrial development. Such development, Dr. Leete declared to be but preliminary to real human progress, asserting: "We have but relieved ourselves of an impertinent and needless harassment which hindered our ancestors from undertaking the real ends of existence. We are only stripped for the race; no more. The betterment of mankind from generation to generation, physically, mentally, morally, is recognized as the one great object supremely worthy of effort and of sacrifice."

Interesting as I found looking back at "Looking Backward," looking forward to what may be attained within the remaining seventy years of its scope might be even more absorbing.

M. S. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

HE DOES not care to affirm so positively, but he is of the opinion that "La Belle Ferronnière"—which hangs in the Louvre—was not painted by Leonardo da Vinci, but by one of his pupils, Boltrassio. In this manner has M. Henri Verne, director of the Louvre and other museums, expressed himself in an interview. The picture in question has been often examined of late because of the controversy going on in New York regarding the authenticity of another "Belle Ferronnière." The one in the Louvre can be traced back without difficulty at least to François I (1515-1547), who had it in his collection (da Vinci lived from 1452-1519). In his catalogue it was called "Portrait of an Unknown Woman." During this time the picture was kept at Fontainebleau, but in the seventeenth century it came up to the Louvre. It rested there only a short time, when Louis XIV took it out to Versailles, and it did not come back to the Louvre for two centuries. Whether the work of da Vinci or his pupil, the French are convinced of the genuineness of their "Belle Ferronnière."

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The second and third "five-and-ten" stores are about to be opened, the first having proved such a success. This has been something quite new for Paris, the idea having been frankly borrowed from the United States. In America, however, the "five and ten" means that no articles cost more than five or ten cents, whereas it implies here five or ten francs (twenty or forty cents of American money). The Paris shop near the Porte d'Orléans has red trimmings and sparkling signs which proclaim simply, but effectively, "CINQ-DIX." Five pairs of socks could be had for five francs, an attractive leather handbag for ten francs, a string of imitation pearls for five francs, children's dresses for ten francs, a box of excellent notepaper for five francs, and a quantity of china for ten francs. When visited by a Monitor representative, the store was crowded. A gramophone was playing "Ramona," and thus advertising the qualities of a record the price of which made it possible for many to buy it.

* * *

Telephone operators throughout France have been given a list of twenty-five names to learn, these corresponding to twenty-five letters of the alphabet: Anatole, Benjamin, Célestin, Désiré, Edouard, François, Gaston, Henri, Isidore, Joseph, Kléber, Lazare, Marie, Nicolas, Oscar, Pierre, Robert, Samuel Théodore, Ursule, Victor, William, Xavier, Yvonne, Zoé. Supposing a foreigner wished to telephone to Lyon (written Lyons in English and pronounced quite differently from the French word), and supposing the telephone operator did not understand clearly the name of the city, the foreigner would have to spell it out. He would, furthermore, according to the latest instructions from the postal authorities, have to do it in this orthodox way: "L like Lazare, Y like Yvonne, O like Oscar, N like Nicolas." Imagine what a sentence it would make if this system were adopted, for instance, in Wales, where there is a village with the name of Llanfairpwllgwyngillgogerchwyrndrobwllllandysiliogogogoch!

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In Czechoslovakia the men decorate their caps—when in peasant costume—with nosegays of poppies, cornflowers, daisies, and buttercups. This rich color combination is repeated in much of the embroideries made in the cottages and finds an interesting echo in the spring flower stalls of Paris. In little pots are planted a red tulip, yellow and white crocuses, and bluebells. Each pot is the same, generally speaking, whether you buy one on the right or left bank of the Seine, and to those who have journeyed among the Slav peoples of central and southern Europe the sight of such a pot of flowers cannot fail to bring back memories of gay peasant gatherings in lands east of Paris.

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Izaak Walton has at least 8000 friends in France, for the Fishing Club of France numbers that many members, all of whom are said to be familiar with the Englishman's counsel to anglers. A magazine is published by the club, called La Pêche Illustrée," in which are set forth the character and habits of fish, discussion of tackle and bait, and alluring descriptions of the choice river haunts of certain fish. Be a man fisherman or not, he might well make excuse of an interest in fishing if only for the pleasure of becoming better acquainted with the charms of the rivers near Paris. They are many—both rivers and charms. The club has government support and not only engages in fishing, but sees that the rivers are kept well stocked, taking great care also in preserving unspoiled the quiet spots most frequented by the various kinds of fish.

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When "Show Boat" was coming to moorings under the name of "Mississippi" at the Châtelet Theater, there was need for a colored chorus. A modest announcement was made that twelve were required, and in response 300 turned up at the stage door. These colored people came mostly from Martinique or San Domingo, where singing of Negro melodies is practiced with considerable natural art. After two months of rehearsing for the Châtelet performance, these singers—otherwise inexperienced—displayed a talent which would certainly have done justice to the Broadway production. "Ol' Man River" was familiar enough to Parisians as far as the music went, but the words were new. The famous tune became here "Le Vieil Homme de la Rivière." Incidentally, "Show Boat" succeeded at this theater that happy musical legend "Lindbergh," which Sacha Guitry wrote and which ran for several months to the delight, especially, of countless children and younger-minded, older folk.

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Dogs must share with political refugees a high regard for Paris. With few exceptions men politically "de trop" in their own countries can live unmolested in Paris, and dogs coming from abroad are equally hospitably received. If you take a dog to England, the port authorities keep him a half year in quarantine, and in Austria every dog must be muzzled all the time. But here in Paris a dog may walk by your side unleashed and unmuzzled, while the great park of the Bois de Boulogne is a playground without restrictions. Such a state of affairs has led to a large annual increase in the number of dogs, there being 10,000 more now than last year. An enterprising journalist has discovered that during the same time the number of pianos has declined. He is cautious about drawing conclusions, but the opportunity was certainly open for him to remark that perhaps "a dog's life" would come to have a different meaning—at least in Paris.